FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MEXICO, VENEZUELA RENEW SAN JOSE AGREEMENT

PA151355 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 4 Aug 84 p D 6

["Text" of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid "joint declaration" renewing the Energy Cooperation Program for Central American and Caribbean Countries, signed in Caracas and Mexico City simultaneously on 3 August]

[Text] Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid recall the joint declaration signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 3 August 1980 which established the Energy Cooperation Program for Central American and Caribbean countries; identify themselves with the Quito Declaration, according to which a solution to the world's economic and financial crisis must stem from a joint effort by all countries in the subregion to strengthen cooperation and integration, and realize that Venezuela and Mexico, in their 7 April 1984 joint declaration, acknowledged that the circumstances giving rise to the program are still current, as are the objectives agreed upon. They also acknowledge the need for the program to be more compatible with the concerned countries' requirements and the genuine interests of those implementing the program.

The two presidents have also noted the satisfactory fulfillment of the program over 4 years of operation. Oil has been supplied, and credits have been granted to partially finance oil purchases. In addition, it has been possible to support long-term development projects with those credits.

Believing that the program expresses a growing understanding between Venezuala and Mexico in energy matters and the excellent relations between the two countries, the two presidents hereby declare that their governments will extend the program for an additional year, from 3 August 1984. This would be the program's 5th year.

Similarly, the two presidents hereby declare that in order to strengthen democratic and social development in absolute respect for the people's self-determination, and make every effort to fully achieve the Contadora objectives, particularly the preservation of peace, they will suspend the program for those member countries who initiate acts of war against other area states in violation of the UN Charter.

In accordance with the foregoing, the two presidents have outlined the program's objectives for the 5th year:

a) The program will guarantee a supply of up to 130,000 barrels of oil a day for each signatory country. This volume has proved to be enough for the member countries' net requirements.

b) The program will grant credit to member countries for 20 percent of the countries' respective oil purchases, giving them 5 years to pay, with an 8-percent annual interest rate. Should the oil revenues be designated for economic development projects, particularly in the energy and regional economic integration sectors, credits will be granted with up to 20 years to pay and 6-percent annual interest rate.

c) The program will also grant long-term credits, preferably to those programs including a bigger share of goods and services from both Venezuela and Mexico, as well as local expenses.

d) In addition, the program will link the supply of oil to strict compliance with payment terms set forth by creditor countries.

Furthermore, the presidents will instruct the institutions in charge of implementing the program in Venezuela and Mexico to continue supervising the program's operation to ensure its correct and proper functioning.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POPULATION CONFERENCE

'Mexico Declaration' Issued

FL151316 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2155 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The 150 nations that attended the International Conference on Population have committed themselves to respect national sovereignty, to fight against racial discrimination, and to promote social and economic development, human rights, and the freedom of the individual. The Mexico declaration on population and development states that population policies reinforce each other when responding to the necessities of the individual, the family, and the community. The document states that resources that promote development and peace for the world's population should be used, now that international disparities and social and economic problems are becoming greater. The document also states that development policies, plans, and programs should reflect the links that exist among population, environment, and development.

As a result of this situation, priority should be given to plans that take into account basic population and development factors -- in order to take into account the necessity of obtaining the greatest advantage from natural resources and protecting the environment to avoid its deterioration.

The Mexico declaration also underscores the necessity of eliminating institutional, economic, and cultural barriers and to rapidly implement general measures that will help women achieve equality in social, political, and economic areas.

The nations that participated at the meeting indicated that new investigations should begin on the human reproduction problems of infertility and a falling birth rate. The participants said international support would facilitate government efforts at fulfilling their obligations through properly developing demographic programs.

In the document Mexico called on office holders, leaders in the scientific community and those in charge of the means of communication to help in work related to pupulation and development.

The purpose of this international conference, held in Mexico City from 6-14 August, was to evaluate the execution of the world population plan of action which was passed by consensus in Bucharest 10 years ago.

Soviet Delegate's Remarks

FL151926 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0155 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The USSR accused the United States here today of despoiling developing countries of their skilled workers. This accusation against the United States was made by the chairman of the Soviet delegation, Aleksey Nevzorov, at the UN International Conference on Population held in this capital. In an interview published by a local evening newspaper, Nevzorov said that U.S. entrepreneurs perpetrate the despoliation of the most highly skilled human resources of poor nations by offering high salaries.

The Soviet delegate told the newspaper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS that this system of pirating brains allows the United States to save more than $1 billion annually in training its own human resources.

Nevzorov said that the United States has used the International Conference on Population for mere political and ideological ends and is trying to get developing nations to adopt systems similar to its own.

He also criticized the U.S. arms race and said that, because of its great expenditures on armaments, the government of Ronald Reagan has neglected its social programs, for which reason the United States has 23 million illiterates, 3 million homeless persons, and 10 million unemployed, which contrasts with the USSR where, he said, none of these problems exist.

The Soviet representative expressed indignation at President Reagan's foul joke of threatening a nuclear attack and said he was pleased by the international community's rejection of the U.S. proposal that the conference on population invalidate the recommendation made relative to population policy in occupied territories.

Finally, Nevzorov said that the conference was an unqualified success for Mexico and the world community because it made important progress that was greater than that made at the earlier conference in Budapest.

## Parliamentary Assembly Inaugurated

FL160118 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2232 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Upon inaugurating the International Parliamentary Assembly on Population and Development today, President Miguel de la Madrid said that it was his wish that this meeting contribute to the achievement of peace, development, and social justice for humanity.

Humberto Lugo Gil, the leader of the Chamber of Deputies, said on behalf of Mexico that improving the quality of life does not depend only on domestic effort but on solidarity between developed and developing nations. The legislator said that worldwide conditions are not favorable to poor countries because high interest rates, trade protectionism, nd the unfair distribution of work are in opposition to human and social development. Lugo Gil stressed the need to moderate wealth and poverty because that principle [of moderation] is included in the Mexican Constitution. By such moderation, humanity will move toward a more just society in which each person will have work, food, housing, education, and health services.

Sat Paul Mittal, secretary general of the International Parliamentary Assembly on Population and Development, called on the rearming nations to stop and meditate about how long they will be influenced by the psychosis of fear. He said that one less atomic bomb in the arsenals represents hospitals, education, and food for any poor nation. He also spoke of the need for legislators throughout the entire world to be in the vanguard of their nations in promoting population planning and slowing down [world] demographic growth, which has now reached 4.4 billion persons.

Takeo Sakura, honorary president of the assembly, said that, to date, the population explosion problem had not been properly considered but, he said, at this time no one can act lightly and much less can anyone ignore the problem. In the future, he added, humanity will face many problems but I am confident that it will successfully solve its political, military, and social problems.

FOREIGN, ECONOMY MINISTERS TO MEET 13-14 SEP

PY151852 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0429 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Aug (EFE) -- The second meeting of Latin American foreign and economy ministers will be held from 13 to 14 September in Mar del Plata, Argentina, a few days before the joint IMF and World Bank meeting scheduled for the second half of September.

The decision was made today by officials of the 11 most indebted countries of the region, who are members of the Cartagena group, after 2 days of meetings in the Argentine Central Bank. During the meeting in Mar del Plata, a request will be submitted "for a direct political dialogue" between the indebted Latin American countries and the seven most industrialized Western countries to find a "quick solution outside the technical international organizations" to the problems of the region's foreign debt, which is close to $350 billion.

Latin American officials said that the declaration "ratified the objectives established in the Consensus of Cartagena during the group's first ministerical meeting" and discarded the alleged withdrawal of Venezuela. They also considered putting into operation the mechanism of regional consultation and followup through a secretariat headed by Argentina.

The participants exchanged information, experience, and technical assistance on debts and financing as well as on studies on a proposal for the creation of a Latin American working group in the Development Committee of the World Bank.

SELA, CARICOM OFFICIALS DISCUSS STRONGER TIES

FL151945 Bridgetown CANA in English 1648 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Caracas, Venezuela, Aug 14, CANA -- The Latin American Economic System (SELA) today took the first step towards strengthening links with Caribbean countries and organizations when the first programme of attachments of officials from regional governments and the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat was inauguarated at SELA headquarters here.

Representatives from Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and the Guyana-based Caricom Secretariat heard SELA's Permanent Secretary Sebastian Alegrett stress the need to strengthen ties with the countries and institutions of the Caribbean in order to contribute to the area's greater integration.

During the attachment which ends Friday, the Caribbean officials will hold a series of meetings with SELA representatives for an in-depth study of the organizations's subject areas, especially the external debt, regional cooperation, relations with other groups of countries and the implementation of the Quito plan of action, approved at the Latin American economic conference. Ambassador Alegrett said the programme was in line with SELA's objectives of deepening ties with Caribbean member states, which despite their diversity, share certain key interests with the rest of the region. He underlined the importance of the mutual interest in strengthening ties between Caricom and the Andean Pact as well as the "vast possibilities" which could flow from a strengthening of Caricom's relations with the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and with Central America.

COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

AU141403 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Aug 84 p 6

[Unsigned report: "In the Battle for Social Progress; Documents From the Conference of the Communist Parties of South America"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] A CONFERENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES OF SOUTH AMERICA WAS HELD ON 5-7 JULY IN ARGENTINA'S CAPITAL BUENOS AIRES. IT WAS ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST PARTIES OF ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, CHILE, ECUADOR, GUYANA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY, AND VENEZUELA. THEY ASSESSED THE MAIN ISSUES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AND THE OVERALL SITUATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD; AND THEY ADOPTED A NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, AS WELL AS A FINAL DECLARATION.

The resolutions and recommendations, which were published by the press service of the Communist Party of Argentina on the mandate of the conference, emphasize:

The Communist Parties of South America believe that the current international situation urgently demands that the COMMUNIST AND WORKERS PARTIES MEET AT A NEW WORLD CONFERENCE WHICH WOULD DEAL EXCLUSIVELY WITH THE PRESSING PROBLEM OF THE THREAT TO MANKIND REPRESENTED BY NUCLEAR WAR AND WITH THE FIGHT FOR PEACE. The South American Communist Parties will acquaint all communist and workers parties with this recommendation; and they will also insistently request them to continue their mutual contacts and to intensify these contacts with the aim of ARRANGING BILATERAL, REGIONAL, AND MULTILATERAL MEETINGS SO AS TO FACILITATE IN THIS MANNER THE MEETING OF LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTIES FROM ALL OVER THE CONTINENT.

The conference of the Communist Parties of South America adopts as its own the initiative of communist parties from the countries with a Bolivarian tradition, which approved at their meeting in July 1983 in Guayaquil the proposal submitted by the Communist Party of Venezuela to start a campaign for making the parliaments, governments, and interparliamentary organizations declare the anniversary day of the convening of the Panama Congress of the Solidarity of American States (in 1826 -- RUDE PRAVO) -- 22 June -- the day of Latin American unity.

For the Defense of Peace in Central America

The conference of the representatives of Communist Parties of South America sent most cordial greetings to the Communist Party of Cuba, to the Cuban people, and to their revolutionary government on the occasion of celebrations of the anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks; 31 years after this heroic act, the conference affirms its full solidarity with the Cuban revolution, whose victorious course represents the most significant success and achievement of the workers class and of the peoples of the Western hemisphere. DURING THE 25 YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE, THE CUBAN REVOLUTION HAS PROVED THE SUPREMACY OF SOCIALISM, OF THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER which is being successfully built by the people of Jose Marti. It has proved this by its successes in medical care and in culture, and also by its economic advance -- all this has become an example that will be followed by the peoples of this continent and which will be defended by them with an even greater determination. Socialist Cuba is a victorious antithesis to the profound crisis which is harassing the capitalist countries, despite the economic blockade to which Cuba is subjected. The communist parties again reiterate their UNSHAKEABLE COMMITMENT TO DEFEND THE CUBAN REVOLUTION IN VIEW OF THE CONSTANT ESCALATION OF THE AGGRESSION OF NORTH AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AGAINST THE FRATERNAL PEOPLE OF CUBA.

The conference of the representatives of Communist Parties of South America enthusiastically greets the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution, which represents a new historical landmark on the path taken by peoples on the continent toward their national and social liberation.

The strength and steadfastness of the Nicaraguan people's revolution and its heroic example and achievements for the benefit of the working people have evoked the fury of North American imperialism and its henchmen, who are resorting to the most brutal methods of military, economic, and propaganda aggression. For this reason the conference of the representatives of Communist Parties of South America EXPRESSES FULL SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUAN PEOPLE AND WITH THEIR VANGUARD -- THE SANDINIST NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT -- IN THE FACE OF THE SHAMEFUL AGGRESSION PURSUED BY THE UNITED STATES AND ITS HENCHMEN AGAINST NICARAGUA AND OF THEIR CAMOUFLAGING OF THE NORTH AMERICAN ARMED FORCES INTERVENTION, WHICH AIMS TO OVERTHROW THE REGIME that was created by the Sandinist people themselves in 1979. We urgently appeal for an expression of this solidarity by deeds.

The lasting presence of North American units and the organization of constant maneuvers in this area, which constitute a real intervention, as well as the use of Honduras as an operational base for the mercenaries trained and paid by the CIA, and the mining of Nicaraguan ports have been categorically condemned by the Latin American peoples and governments, which are deeply alarmed by the violations of international law and the UN Charter. As a consequence of all this IT IS NECESSARY TO COORDINATE ACTIVITY WITH THE AIM OF RESOLUTELY DEFENDING THE RIGHT OF THE NICARAGUAN PEOPLE TO SOVEREIGNTY AND SELF-DETERMINATION.

The grave nature of the present moment and the threat to world peace demand from our parties and from democratic and popular organizations a resolute mobilization, which will help Nicaragua to preserve its neutrality and which will remove the danger of the conflict spreading to all of Central America and to the Carribean.

On the occasion of this year's anniversary of 19 July, the Communist Parties of South America affirm THEIR FIRM DECISION TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARD MOBILIZING PUBLIC OPINION IN ALL OUR COUNTRIES, AND THROUGHOUT OUR CONTINENT AND THE WORLD, FOR THE DEFENSE OF PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND FOR THE DEFENSE OF NICARAGUA'S SOVEREIGNTY AND INTEGRITY, AND ALSO FOR FRUSTRATING THE INTERVENTION PLANS OF NORTH AMERICAN IMPERIALISM.

Active Solidarity With the Victims of Terror

The Communist Parties of South America declare their active solidarity with political prisoners, with those who were detained and who have disappeared, and with all victims of fascism and of terrorist oppression on our continent. A SOLIDARITY EFFORT TO SAVE PEOPLE'S LIVES AND TO LIBERATE THE PEOPLE WHO ARE BEING PERSECUTED FOR POLITICAL REASONS IS THE BASIC CONDITION FOR PROGRESS IN THE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY AND FOR THE NATIONAL LIBERATION OF OUR PEOPLES.

At this moment it is particularly urgent to tighten our solidarity with political prisoners and with the people who have been arrested and who have disappeared in Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. WE EMPHATICALLY DEMAND THE RELEASE, AND THE SAVING OF THE LIFE, OF COMRADE ANTONIO MAIDANA, first secretary of the Communist Party of Paraguay, who was kidnapped in Buenos Aires and who is being kept in a secret prison of the dictatorial Stroessner regime. We energetically DEMAND THE LIBERATION OF COMRADE JAIME PEREZ, Central Committee secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, who has been imprisoned for more than 10 years, as well as the liberation of the other political prisoners in Uruguay.

We demand that an end be put to the fascist terror in Chile; we demand the liberation of prisoners and the clarification of the fate of Comrade Victor Diaz, deputy secretary of the Communist Party of Chile, who was arrested and who disappeared in 1976. WE CONDEMN THE STATE TERRORISM BASED ON THE DOCTRINE OF THE "NATIONAL SECURITY" OF IMPERIALISM AND ITS INTERNATIONAL EXPONENTS; AND WE DEMAND A STRICT PUNISHMENT OF THE CULPRITS.

In view of the imperative need to clarify the problem of foreign debts and to react to it categorically, the conference recommends: support for the action unity and coordination of the enterprising actions undertaken by the workers movement in this matter; AND THE INCITEMENT OF MASS COMBAT ACTIONS AGAINST THE RECESSION-PRODUCING POLICY OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

The conference recommends a most thorough analysis of the problem of foreign debt and of the unbalanced trade exchange -- which is the result of the crisis of capitalism -- with the participation of experts from the ranks of the communist parties, so as to be able to determine the line of common actions to be taken by peoples and governments, and so as to find an alternative solution of this serious problem in the interest of defending the legitimate rights of the workers class and of the people of indebted countries.

The conference expresses resolute solidarity with the heroic fight of the people of El Salvador, who are defending with weapon in hand their right to win freedom and to build a new life for themselves.

The conference appraises positively the leaderships of the Farabundo Marti Front of National Liberation and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FMLN-FDR), as well as the political and diplomatic actions which these movements are undertaking in the endeavor to find a political solution that will put an end to the bloodshed in El Salvador. At the same time it condemns the escalating U.S. meddling and interference in the internal conflict in the Republic of El Salvador.

The conference of the representatives of Communist Parties of South America expresses solidarity with the self-denying fight waged by the people of Guatemala and Haiti, harassed by brutal dictatorships, and also with the people of Puerto Rico, who must suffer the degrading U.S. colonization.

The Course of Revolutionary Transformations

The FINAL DECLARATION adopted by the conference of the representatives of Communist Parties of South America states that the political panorama of our continent has been positively changing in the last few years, despite the danger threatening us.

THE MOBILIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S MASSES IS ESCALATING; A DECISIVE ROLE IN THIS IS PLAYED BY THE WORKERS CLASS, WHICH HAS CONTRIBUTED -- AND WHICH IS CONTRIBUTING -- TOWARD THE VICTORIES ACHIEVED IN THE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY AND AGAINST IMPERIALISM. Significant strata of the farmers and significant middle strata in cities and in rural areas, and even those of the national bourgeoisie, are also being mobilized on our continent, which has been set in motion. It is well known that the masses of Christian believers, too, are taking part in this movement; often the church itself, or some of its most enlightened personalities, contribute toward the liberation battle of Latin America. All this shows that ENORMOUS POSSIBILITIES OF ACTION UNITY AND A BROAD UNDERSTANDING HAVE BEEN CREATED.

The mobilization of the people is winning battles with imperialism and with its allies from the ranks of the domestic oligarchy, the defeat of which is historically inevitable.

A real contradiction exists between the imperialist U.S. aims and the national and popular goals of the countries in our America. EVERYTHING IS DIRECTED TOWARD PROFOUND AND REVOLUTIONARY CHANGES, THE BASIC CONDITION OF WHICH IS THE FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY, FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CIVIC LIBERTIES, FOR SELF-DETERMINATION, AND FOR PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE.

During the last decades, the political course in Latin America was characterized by the consolidation of the Cuban socialist revolution and by the victory of the patriotic popular and anti-imperialist revolution in Nicaragua. It was also characterized by the development of the uprising movement in El Salvador; by the defeat of fascist and autoritarian dictatorships; by the escalating fight for the fulfillment of democratic demands of the workers and of the masses; by the development of communist parties; and by the increasing influence of revolutionary ideas.

Danger for Mankind

The endeavors of the military-industrial complex, embodied today by the Reagan government, and the endeavors to win world supremacy are one of the foundation stones of the warlike policy pursued by North American imperialism, which is striving to reverse the military-strategic balance in its own favor. On the other hand, the United States is not only spending horrendous amounts from its budget for the armament industry, but is also forcing the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to set apart immense resources for defense.

Under different conditions these resources would be destined to improve the peoples' living standards and to strengthen assistance to the developing countries; to strengthen solidarity with them.

THE IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION IS AFFECTING OUR ENTIRE PLANET: THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, WHICH IT IS STRIVING TO DESTABILIZE AND DESTROY; WESTERN EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND THE PERSIAN GULF; SOUTHERN AFRICA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA; THE INDIAN AND ATLANTIC OCEANS AND THE PACIFIC; AND FINALLY ALSO OUR LATIN AMERICA, PARTICULARLY CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN. The basic forms of this aggression are the deadly threat of a chemical war and war in outer space, and particularly the danger of a nuclear war, which brings mankind to the edge of a catastrophe.

The result of this inhuman policy is feverish armament. This means an immense financial burden and suffering for the peoples, on whom the untenable and useless burden of military expenditures is being foisted. Moreover, imperialism is resorting to economic extortion by means of usurious loans, manipulations with the dollar, aggravation of trade conditions, protectionism, and penetration of monopolist capital into the key spheres of every country.

This policy is also harming the people of the United States, for whose social needs the state is spending less and less money every day. The attacks on the living standards and on the rights of U.S. people are escalating. The working people and pensioners are being robbed of millions of dollars in order to increase military budgets. REAGAN'S ECONOMIC POLICY IS NOTHING BUT A CLASS TOOL OF STATE MONOPOLIST CAPITAL IN THIS CRISIS-RIDDEN PERIOD.

The U.S. Government is belittling the numerous peace proposals submitted by the Soviet Union; it is distorting them, while simultaneously deploying its missiles in Western Europe. It is setting up military bases throughout the world, on our own continent, in Grenada and on the Malvinas. In reality its units, which are engaged in permanent maneuvers, are occupying Honduras. This means an open military intervention in Central America. The U.S. Government is maintaining a base in Guantanamo, Cuba, and its positions in the Panama Canal. It intends to settle down on Brazil's island on Easter Island, which belongs to Chile. It is militarizing Barbados and the countries of the Eastern Caribbean, as well as Puerto Rico, which it is forcing to become another U.S. state.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS PROCLAIMED THE DOCTRINE OF NATIONAL SECURITY, WITH THE AIM OF MAKING USE OF THE ARMED FORCES OF EVERY COUNTRY AS OCCUPATION UNITS FOR SUPPRESSING THE PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE. At the same time it is making use of the CIA and of other similar services for reprisals, for the preparation of coups d'etat, and for installing dictatorships.

Part of the psychological warfare is manipulation with the mass communications media, aimed at gaining control over the people's minds, confusing the public, and splitting the peoples.

ONE OF THE MAIN TOOLS OF AGGRESSION IS THE SLANDEROUS ANTI-SOVIET, ANTI-CUBAN, ANTI-NICARAGUAN, AND ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN WHICH REAGAN HAS RAISED TO THE LEVEL OF STATE POLICY. These kinds of campaigns were always utilized by fascism; and they are connected with the most terrible tragedies of all peoples in the world.

World peace is part and parcel of socialism. That is why the Soviet Union, this lasting defender of peace, the countries of the socialist community, as well as the Nonaligned Movement, our Latin American peoples, and the peoples of the entire capitalist world, including the United States, are opposed to this policy. This policy of war, of aggression and state terrorism, can, and must, be defeated for the good of mankind.

The Burning Point of Today's World

The fight for liberating the peoples of Central America and of the Carribean has found itself in a complicated situation, characterized by aggressions, plots, and threats from the United States.

North American imperialism is insisting on its intention to "punish" Cuba, because its revolution and its successes have entered the consciousness of nations, because they have proved the possibility of building socialism on our continent, and because they are an invaluable stimulus for the fight for democracy, against imperialism, and for the victory of the revolution.

Even though reaction and imperialism have delivered a serious blow to the revolutionary process in Chile, the Nicaraguan people have nevertheless succeeded in defeating the Somoza dictatorship. A NEW PHASE OF LIBERATION IS BEGINNING, THANKS TO THE NEW DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS AMONG THE PEOPLES OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND OF THE ENTIRE CONTINENT.

U.S. imperialism, which yesterday tried to strangle Cuba, is now striving to liquidate the Nicaraguan revolution and thus to deliver a blow to the Latin American liberation movement. However, next in line among the targets of its direct aggression is the heroic fight of the people of El Salvador. The United States is undertaking responsibility for the training and leadership of the Army of El Salvador, an Army which is perpetrating genocide.

The conference of representatives of the Communist Parties of South America UNRESERVEDLY SUPPORTS SOCIALIST CUBA AND APPEALS TO THE PEOPLES TO DEFEND THE MOST SIGNIFICANT SUCCESS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS IN THE PRESENT HISTORIC PHASE.

We express resolute solidarity with Nicaragua and we call upon all democratic forces of the continent to undertake joint actions that will frustrate the interventionist operations of the Pentagon, the CIA, and the mercenaries who were formerly members of the Somoza guard and are now being armed and paid by the Reagan government.

We are promoting the most consistent solidarity with the heroic fight waged by the people of El Salvador, and we defend their right to put an end to the obsolescence foisted on them by an exploiting and corrupted minority.

We claim that THE BRUTAL INTERVENTION AGAINST THE SMALL STATE OF GRENADA IS PART OF THE ESCALATION OF DIRECT MILITARY INTERVENTIONS which are aimed at strengthening the power of oligarchic and military cliques.

The negotiations carried out by the governments of the Contadora Group, consisting of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, are regarded by us as a valuable contribution to the political solution in Central America by way of negotiations. Nevertheless, this initiative has not yet been capable of preventing the aggressions of which Nicaragua is the victim, because of the obstacles and pressure on the part of the U.S. Government.

THE FIGHT WAGED BY CUBA, NICARAGUA, AND EL SALVADOR, IS THE FIGHT OF ALL AND EACH OF OUR NATIONS. Their struggle, their successes, and their progress are part and parcel of the enormous battle on this continent, waged for economic independence and social liberation. As soon as these goals are achieved, it will be possible to create the foundations of socialism.

World peace, and the national and social liberation of our peoples are also at stake in Central America and in the Caribbean, where it is not a matter of confrontation between the East and the West, as is being falsely maintained; it is a matter of consequences following from the U.S. ENDEAVOR TO PREVENT AT ANY PRICE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OUR PEOPLES' RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION, AND TO RESTRICT OUR RIGHT TO OVERCOME OBSOLESCENCE AND DEPENDENCE. That is why we stand at the side of these fraternal peoples, to whom we belong; that is why we are confronted by the same enemy -- by North American imperialism.

The Successes of the Democratic Process

The last few years have testified to a most important progress of the democratic process in South America. In this process THE WORKERS CLASS IS INCREASINGLY PLAYING THE VANGUARD ROLE. THE STRENGTHENING OF THE POLITICAL AND TRADE UNION UNITY OF THE WORKERS CLASS AT THE LEVEL OF INDIVIDUAL STATES, BUT ALSO THROUGHOUT LATIN AMERICA, WOULD MOST DECISIVELY CONTRIBUTE TO THE VICTORY AND CONSOLIDATION OF DEMOCRACY; IT WOULD GUARANTEE REVOLUTIONARY TRANSFORMATIONS IN OUR COUNTRIES.

The reactionary authoritarian or fascist dictatorships enforced and supported by the United States -- such as the Somoza dictatorship, supported for 40 years -- are collapsing.

The Bolivian people have acquired power through the Democratic and Popular Unity Party. Communist ministers, too, are participating in the government. Bolivia's workers class is taking its place at the head of the people's battles. After 7 years of bloody dictatorship, democratic institutions have been restored in Argentina. In Brazil, the development of the people's fight is raising to a topical issue the imminent end of the military regime foisted on the country in 1964.

The resolute fight waged by the peoples of Chile and Uruguay against the dictatorships that are oppressing them, which is being actively supported by international solidarity, shows encouraging prospects, thanks to the broad and militant mobilization of the citizens. A battle is being waged in Paraguay, Honduras, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and elsewhere.

In Colombia, the fight of the masses has registered progress on the path toward peace and democratic detente. The recent agreement concluded between the government and the partisans on a cease-fire without handing over weapons is also contributing to this. The Communist Parties of Ecuador and Venezuela have registered significant election successes, which they achieved together with their allies. The election victory won by the United Left in Peru is both outstanding and encouraging. IT HAS BECOME OUR BASIC GOAL TO WIN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, OF TOTAL DEMOCRACY, OF TOTAL LIBERTIES IN OUR COUNTRIES.

The broad cooperation of social and political forces with the most diverse ideological leanings is courageously withstanding the anti-oligarchic and pro-imperialist coups d'etat. This is testified to by the recent examples of Bolivia and Argentina.

The Inter-American Reciprocol Assistance Treaty (TIAR), the Organization of American States (OAS), and other mechanisms established in the postwar period by North American imperialism are now in a crisis. In the meantime, a strong sense of Latin American solidarity is developing; it was manifested with exemplary force in the fight for Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas. The doctrine on national security, which is being enforced by the Pentagon, has been unmasked. The patriotic longings to eliminate it and to create a real concept of the fatherland's defense on the basis of the democratization of armed forces -- which are to serve the people's will and sovereignty -- are gaining strength.

All this shows that NORTH AMERICAN DOMINATION IN LATIN AMERICA CAN, AND MUST, BE REMOVED THROUGH THE UNITY OF ACTION OF THE WORKERS AND OF PEOPLE'S MASSES, OF THE BROADEST SPECTRUM OF PATRIOTIC AND ANTI-IMPERIALIST FORCES. IN THIS BATTLE FOR OUR SECOND INDEPENDENCE, THE COMMUNIST PARTIES ARE PLAYING THE DECISIVE ROLE.

Internationalist Unity

We, representatives of the communist parties, have assembled at a moment when the changes characterizing the era in which we live -- the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale -- are becoming clearly manifest.

We are witness to the exacerbation of the class battle on an international level. Its most urgent expression is the fight for preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Part of this key struggle is the strengthening of the socialist camp, the elimination of the imperialist colonial system, the development of the battle waged in the capitalist countries by the workers class, and the victorious onward march of the national liberation movement -- all this is of basic significance for this struggle.

The guarantee of this extremely significant process that mankind is undergoing lies in the existence and powerful development of the world socialist system, in which there is no unemployment, no hunger, no lack of housing; in which medical care and education are guaranteed. In brief, it is a system in which there is no social injustice. For this reason the COMMUNIST PARTIES OF SOUTH AMERICA EMPHASIZE THE NECESSITY OF DEFENDING REAL SOCIALISM AND ITS SUCCESSES. BOTH THE UNITY OF THE WORKERS MOVEMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY ARE AN IMPERATIVE NEED OF OUR ERA; THEY STRENGTHEN EACH OTHER.

The defense of worldwide peace is connected on our continent with economic, social, and political transformations. We in our South America are contributing to eliminating dependence, obsolescence, social injustice, unemployment, and the illiteracy of millions of its peoples by our action unity and by our daily struggles. WE ARE CONTRIBUTING TO CREATING A MORE JUST AND HUMANE WORLD -- A NEW WORLD, WHICH CANNOT BE ANYTHING BUT A SOCIALIST WORLD; AND WE ARE CONTRIBUTING TO ITS DEVELOPING TOWARD A HIGHER PHASE -- THE COMMUNIST SOCIETY.

GRINSPUN DISCUSSES IMF TALKS, INFLATION

PY151506 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1826 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Aug (NA) -- Argentine Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun today said that "a basic agreement" has been attained with the IMF for the renegotiation of the foreign debt. This basic agreement "will allow us in a few weeks to make significant progress" toward a final solution to this problem. He also denied that Argentina had asked for an extension to the $125-million payment that will fall due on 15 August. Grinspun said that in approximately "one week" an IMF mission will arrive here and that the Argentine Government intends "to expedite the last stage of the negotiations, which are decisive."

Grinspun said that his ministry has presented the government with an anti-inflation plan to be taken into consideration at the social agreement talks. He said that the plan includes "concrete measures to fight inflation," which has turned into "a Hydra whose heads must be cut off." The economy minister made these remarks to the press when he returned from the United States. Asked about the results of his negotiations in New York and Washington, Grinspun reminded the journalists that "regarding the IMF, a public communique has been issued."

Commenting on the negotiations with the committee of creditor banks, he said that they are still "under way. The committee is still deliberating. Anyway, the results will first be reported to President Alfonsin and then they will be made public."

When a journalist asked if there were any problems with the IMF regarding salary increases, Grinspun, visibly irritated, asked the journalist if he had not read the IMF communique. He remarked that this communique says that the progress made was "based on the letter of intent proposed by the Argentine Government and there are substantial agreements over fundamental objectives." He then denied that Argentina had asked for a 45- to 60-day extension for the $125-million payment that falls due on 15 August. Grinspun sharply stated that "Argentina did not ask for any extension."

The economy minister declined to comment on the negotiations with the creditor banks committee, since "I have first to inform the president and then I will make a public statement as appropriate."

Grinspun reiterated that the foreign debt negotiations "have been going normally" since the constitutional government was inaugurated last December. He added: "We are meeting our deadlines and successfully achieving our goals." He said that "there is now public awareness of what inflation really means," and for this reason the government will launch an anti-inflation plan. Grinspun said that "this is the fundamental task at the moment," and revealed that during the social agreement talks the government will propose "concrete measures to fight, in the next few months, the inflation that is besieging the country."

He said that his ministry had proposed a document containing "the basis for a discussion" on this issue, but he declined to give details on the proposed concrete measures. "The country will be informed when the plan is published. We will not waste any time. We will announce the measures, but first we will have to discuss them with the Interior, Labor, and Health and Social Action Ministries." After reaching an agreement at this level, the proposal will be taken to "the national cabinet." In reply to a question, he said that inflation is "a Hydra whose heads must be cut off."

He then mentioned some of the issues under discussion (prices, salaries, interest rates, etc.) and reiterated that "in a few more days the national government will make a concrete proposal so that once and for all we can stop those rising economic indexes" from having a bearing on inflation.

Regarding speculation that the government might declare part of the foreign debt contracted during the military government to be illegal, Grinspun said that there is nothing concrete in this respect. He said that "any political sector is welcome to submit evidence to the courts to prove that a debt is illegal. Obviously, we will not pay illegal debts." He remarked, however, that he had no concrete information about the existence of such evidence.

Grinspun then said that the IMF mission will possibly arrive "in a week," but he could not confirm this because some of the IMF personnel are either on vacation or they have other pending negotiations. He said that the Argentine Government intends to "expedite this last stage of the negotiations, which is decisive." He reiterated: "We have made substantial achievements, because we have reached a basic agreement with the IMF that will allow us to make significant progress in a few weeks." He added: "We have the figures required to complete this work, and we are asking for an IMF mission to come immediately to finish it." He reiterated that the "technical memorandum of understanding" is finished and that now "we have to discuss several issues." Regarding the 18-percent salary increase granted for August, he said that this percentage had already been agreed upon with Labor Minister Juan Casella before his trip to the United States.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS PAYMENT OF $125-MILLION DUE

PY151624 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1440 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has ordered the payment of $125 million, which is part of the loan granted by several banks to help pay off interest due 45 days ago that fell due today. Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez confirmed this decision to TELAM.

BANKERS COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE ON FOREIGN DEBT

PY151828 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1608 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (TELAM) -- The Economy Ministry has just made public a message sent from New York by the Committee of 11 Banks for Argentina that says that they have received with satisfaction the IMF statement that significant progress has been made and that the committee is optimistic that this progress will make it possible to renegotiate the foreign debt.

In the message the bankers committee notes that it will continue assisting Argentina in its efforts to manage its foreign debt, and that it is prepared to proceed with negotiations for rescheduling the foreign debt in cooperation with the IMF and the international banking community.

The Committee of 11 Banks for Argentina indicates that under the terms of the 30 March agreement the repayment of the $125 million the bankers committee made available to Argentina on 2 July for servicing the interest of the public sector foreign debt up to 2 April could have been postponed from 15 August to 1 October 1984 if the letter of intent had been recommended to the IMF executive board by its managing director before 14 August.

The telex also points out that as the IMF statement indicates, significant progress has been made but that final approval is still pending. Consequently, Argentina proceeded to repay the $125 million to the bankers committee on 15 August as was established in the 30 March agreement.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

PY151444 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0031 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 14 Aug (TELAM) -- Argentine Defense Minister Raul Borras today said that he intends to eliminate compulsory military service. This decision, he said, must be deeply analyzed and gradually undertaken, not only because of the changes it implies but also because of budgetary restrictions. Borras talked with journalists after the main ceremony commemorating the anniversary of the Air Force. He said he had met with civilian and labor union representatives of the military aircraft factory and that they expressed their concerns about their salary difficulties and about reports that the aircraft factory may be closed. Regarding the salary issue, Borras expressed his desire to resolve it to the extent possible, adding that the problem indeed exists and that the lower classes are very much affected.

Commenting on the future of the Cordoba industrial complex, he guaranteed that this source of jobs will not be closed. "On the contrary, our intention is to improve the technical experience that has been accumulated through all these years." He then said that there is a committee working on this. The committee is made up of officials from the Air Force and the Defense Ministry Under Secretariat for Production of Defense Materiel. It will decide if the Cordoba military aircraft factory will continue under Air Force control or if it will become a state-owned enterprise. Borras stressed that in any case this source of jobs is secure. Regarding the production of aircraft and their marketing, he said that his initial goal is to obtain firm orders for planes and once this is achieved to continue production.

PARTIES PLEDGE TO PROMOTE NATIONAL UNITY

PY151907 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Representatives of 15 political organizations of the Federal Capital today pledged to promote national unity at all levels of Argentine society. They also advocated the cause of the missing persons and condemned the financial establishment and imperialism. These statements are included in a declaration signed at a ceremony that took place at the General San Martin Cultural Center. The document was signed by the following political organizations: the Radical Civic Union, the Justicialist Party, the Intransigent Party, the Argentine Communist Party, the Integration and Development Movement, the Popular Socialist Party, the Authentic Socialist Party, the Argentine Socialist Confederation, the Unified Socialist Party, the National Party of the Left, the Workers and People's Party, the Popular Democratic Movement, and the Liberation Party.

The signatories of this declaration begin by describing the situation in the country. They then plan to promote nationwide actions with the participation of political parties, the workers' movement, urban and rural business organizations, cultural organizations, youths and students, and all national and popular representatives. The political organizations also pledge to promote mobilizations and broad popular participation to strengthen the democratic process that is already under way, and also to achieve national unity and social justice.

PRC NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION PACT INITIALED

PY152233 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and PRC Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian today formalized an agreement for cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, and signed a document creating special consulates in Sao Paulo and in Shanghai.

The formalization of the agreement, whose text was only initialed because it must first be approved by PRC authorities before it is finally signed, was the main act achieved by Wu Xueqian during his visit to Brazil, thus marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Brazil and the PRC.

GOVERNMENT STILL AGAINST DIRECT ELECTIONS

PY152347 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Presidential spokesman Carlos Atila today stated that the government will not take any action to reestablish direct presidential elections. Atila said that opposition parties themselves are already campaigning in order to participate in the Electoral College.

Atila denied that President Figueiredo and Social Democratic Party [PDS] governors had discussed on 13 August the possibility of submitting to the national Congress a draft constitutional amendment proposing direct presidential elections. Atila noted that neither the president not the PDS governors had mentioned this subject and that they had merely discussed the political situation stemming from the nomination of Deputy Paulo Salim Maluf as PDS presidential candidate. He added: It was decided that the PDS governors will consult their followers to state their position on Maluf's candidacy.

PDS GOVERNORS REPORTEDLY TO SUPPORT NEVES

PY150307 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Recife -- An attempt exists to reunite the governors of northeastern states who were divided during the period preceding the Social Democratic Party [PDS] convention. Now they want to support in bloc Democratic Alliance presidential cnadidate Tancredo Neves.

Four of these governors, including Divaldo Suruagy [Alagoas] and Jose Agripino Maia [Rio Grande do Norte], already exchange opinions on this idea on 12 August with Pernambuco Governor Roberto Magalhaes, who has declined to give further details to the press on this matter.

Magalhaes stated, however, that he feels that this union is possible, because the candidate of most northeastern governors, Mario Andreazza, was defeated at the convention. He claims, however, that he is not authorized to make this proposal to his colleagues, "because I have great respect for my fellow governors," he stated.

According to Magalhaes, the position of the governors defeated at the convention is that of expectation due to the new political situation created in the country with the victory of Deputy Paulo Maluf.

He stated: I believe that each person will make a decision based on the political situation in their state, expecially on the trends of the party grassroots.

FINANCIAL COURT ORDERS MALUF TO REPAY FUNDS

PY160216 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The official Democratic Party [PDS] candidate for the presidency of the Republic, Deputy Paulo Maluf, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Antero Lopergolo, of the Sixth Financial Court of Sao Paulo, to return 9,085,965 cruzeiros, with interest and monetary adjustment, that was spent on flowers and gifts while he was governor of Sao Paulo.

The judge considered logical the popular action brought against Maluf by Deputy Wanderley Macris, Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB], for squandering public money. The PDS official candidate will probably have to face another trial for painting campaign slogans on walls in Sao Paulo. Yesterday morning the walls of the highway tunnel known as the Adhemar Ditch [Buraco de Adhemar] were found to be completely painted with Maluf's campaign slogans, thus undermining the cleanup operation carried out by the prefecture which spent 1.6 million cruzeiros for paint. Meanwhile, yesterday Maluf was visiting ministers in Brasilia and forcing Justice Ministry officials to congratulate him.

POLICE OCCUPY EMBRAER FACTORY TO AVERT STRIKE

PY160125 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The Brazilian Aeronautics Company [Embraer] plant in Sao Jose dos Campos was occupied yesterday by approximately 1,000 Air Force and military policy who last week had already surrounded the building.

Antonio Augusto de Oliveira, the company's adviser, explained that the police action aims at preventing the resumption of the strike by the employees, because 155 of them, "suspected of actions considered harmful to internal order," have been dismissed to undergo appropriate investigations to see whether they are responsible for the strike.

The local metal workers union has stated that the occupation is unjustified because the employees were working normally. The Regional Labor Court must make a decision on the case tomorrow.

In Sao Paulo the military police evicted the 300 workers who were occuping Taurus Inc.

LABOR MINISTER REACTS TO REMARKS OF ADM MERINO

PY151905 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0448 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Antiago, 14 Aug (EFE) -- Chilean Labor Minister Hugo Galvez has labeled as "bizarre" recent remarks that the Navy commander in chief and member of the government junta, Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, recently made to the press. Minister Galvez said that "my dignity prevents me from accepting them," and he indicated that "he will inform President Pinochet."

The conflict between the labor minister and the member of the government junta arose as a result of amendments to the labor law that the executive has sent to the government junta, which has failed to attend to this issue.

The Chilean legislative branch is made up of the commanders in chief of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Carabineros. With the exception of the current commander in chief of the Air Force, they are the same men who together with Pinochet conducted the coup d'etat against former socialist President Salvador Allende on 11 September 1973.

According to today's newspapers Adm Merino said that the amendments to the labor law sent in by the executive branch have been suspended "awaiting clearer instructions from the labor minister concerning topics we have asked him about." Merino added that "Galvez has been unable to make what he wants clear. We cannot legislate out of the blue sky; it is not logical."

GENERAL LEIGH SAYS PINOCHET 'WILL HAVE TO GO'

PY151552 Paris AFP in Spanish 2255 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Santiago, 14 Aug (AFP) -- General Gustavo Leigh, a former member of the military junta, has hinted that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet could declare himself a Marxist if necessary to stay in power.

Leigh, former commander of the Air Force, fired from that post and the junta 5 years ago when he proposed the reestablishment of democracy, reiterated, however, that Pinochet will not finish his term, scheduled to end in 1989. He will have to go some way, I do not know how, said Leigh in comments published today in the opposition magazine APSI.

But if the people fold their arms and stop, what can the rifles do, asked Leigh, alluding to a possible general strike against the military regime installed 11 years ago in Chile.

Despite the anticommunist nature of the government, Leigh admitted the possibility, mentioned by the magazine, that Pinochet could declare himself a Marxist overnight to stay in power.

There is no doubt that there is some truth in that, considering that he wants to remain in power indefinitely, said the former member of the Chilean military junta, considered since 1978 as a dissident general.

YOUTH KILLED IN SHOOTING; PIPELINE DESTROYED

PY152120 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Marcelo Augusto Riquelme Lemus, a 17-year-old youth, died last night at 2230 of a bullet wound in his back. The tragic event occurred at the intersection of La Hermida Avenue with Los Molineros Street, in the Nunoa district.

Sister (Masi), who is in charge of the Los Molineros chapel, has given Cooperativa a report on what happened in that area. She said Marcelo Riquelme was already dead when he was delivered to her.

[Begin Sister (Masi) recording] There were barricades last night on La Hermida Avenue at the intersection with Los Molineros Street. Some youths were stopping cars and throwing stones. Three shots fired from a blue car hit Riquelme in the back and also hit another boy. [end recording]

Omar Guzman Sepulveda, a 16-year-old boy, was also hit in his left thigh by shots fired from a Charade car. Guzman was hospitalized at Public Health Center No 4 where he is being treated. The killer escaped and no witness was able to provide the license number of his car.

According to a communique released by Carabineros, a bomb blast has destroyed an oil pipeline which carries fuel from the (Conson) to the San Vicente plant, in the Pajonal sector of Lonquen. The report adds that the attack took place at 2145 on 14 August and that the blast caused a 50-cm rupture through which approximately 10,000 liters of 93-octane gasoline were spilled. Experts of the Association of Oil Pipeline Companies have said that the attack took place in the area known as Pajonales de Lonquen, between Talagante and Isla de Maipo, 50 km south of Santiago. They added that part of the fuel reached the El Gato River, which could pose a threat to residents of the area. They noted, however, that the situation is already under control.

## BRIEFS

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ACCORD YOUTH -- The youth sectors of the five organizations that comprise the National Democratic Accord [ADENA] on 16 July created the ADENA Youth, which is presided over by Alfredo Ahumada, a representative of the Socialist Democratic Workshops. This new movement seeks to spread the Accord's principles within the university, work sites, and school sectors. The National Union is represented within this new group by Alberto Espina, the Radical Democratic Movement by Franz Busch, the Christian Social Movement by Dante Yutronic, and ADENA by Patricio Espejo. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 18 Jul 84 p C 2 PY]

LLANQUIHUE OPPOSITION UNITED -- The Democratic Alliance, the People Democratic Movement [MDP], and the Socialist Bloc in Llanquihue Province have united and formed the Provincial United Opposition Commando. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 Jul 84 p C 2 PY]

COOPERATION WITH INDONESIA -- Santiago, 7 Aug (AFP) -- Official sources have reported that Indonesian Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Nana Sutresna today reviewed with Chilean Government officials the prospects for cooperation between the two countries. Sutresna, who was received by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, arrived in Santiago today on a tour that has already included Peru and Bolivia and will end in Paraguay on 8 August. [Excerpt] [Paris AFT in Spanish 2337 GMT 7 Aug 84 PY]

BETANCUR: CONFIDENT IN CHANCES FOR PEACE

PA151935 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota -- President Betancur has expressed his confidence that, despite the events in Yumbo this past weekend, the agreements reached and those about to be reached will determine a new basis for efforts toward peace, science, and culture. President Betancur also said: I hope that, once social and political peace is restored in the country, a fruitful time for spiritual efforts will follow. The president's statements are included in a letter to Fernando Sanchez Torres, former National University rector.

MATAMOROS: SITUATION NORMAL AFTER YUMBO ATTACK

PA152147 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1732 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian Defense Minister Gen Gustavo Matamoros D'Acosta has reported that the public order situation in the country is absolutely normal. Patrols are being maintained in the zones where the presence of military men is deemed advisable to give guarantees to citizens, the minister said. He added that investigations are continuing with regard to the unfortunate events in the municipality of Yumbo. However, Gen Gustavo Matamoros D'Acosta refrained from disclosing the conclusions (?reached) during the security council session held this morning at the Government Ministry.

EL TIEMPO EDITORIALS NOTE ATTACK IN YUMBO

Guerrillas' Contradictory Actions

PA152307 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 13 Aug 84 p 4 A

[Editorial: "Another Blow Against Peace"]

[Text] The attack on Yumbo reflects other important facts besides its bloody results. It shows how the various guerrilla fronts insist on advocating division as they talk peace and strengthening unity while they try to wage war. 19 April Movement [M-19] and People's Liberation Army [EPL] members, and a Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] dissident group were involved in the attack on Yumbo. It is a sympton that was already apparent when the negotiations aimed at signing a truce began. The attack on that Valle del Cauca Department town is tangible evidence of this attitude although an unfortunately sad one for the Colombian people. The public cannot understand, although we do understand their confusion, why the subversives appear to overcome differences when they stage attacks, but continue to disagree with each other while attempts are being made to achieve peaceful agreements. These are different and contradictory attitudes that suggest the nature of the thinking process of the various front leaders who endanger the republic's stability.

The attack on Yumbo was an absurd act that makes us wonder whether it was staged in retaliation for Toledo Plata's assassination or is just coincidental to his sad death. No one knows why the Yumbo attack was organized 24 hours after the attack on the revolutionary leader from Santander. We all know how carefully and properly the subversives organize their violent operations. The attack on Yumbo, which is very close to the capital city of Valle del Cauca Department and important military centers, required thorough and extensive planning. Toledo was assassinated at 7:30 am on Friday and the insurgents attacked Yumbo at 7 pm on Saturday. This in no way resembles the handling of other blows carried out by these same groups.

It is also possible that the attack was in reply to a meeting convoked by the president in the capital city of Valle del Cauca Department to organize and coordinate a campaign aimed at eradicating insecurity in that department.

Nevertheless, this attack as well as Toledo Plata's assassination contribute nothing to the cause. There are too many coincidences and disturbing mysteries preventing us from dwelling on and deepening our knowledge as to what really happened in the crimes committed in Bucaramanga and Yumbo due to a lack of evidence.

At the very instance that bullets and bombs were causing panic and mourning in Yumbo, a few kilometers away in Cali top officials of Valle del Cauca Department, union representatives, official spokesmen, and the Armed Forces were meeting to discuss measures aimed at ending the wave of terror scourging that Colombian region. Kidnappings were analyzed at length as well as the damage not only to Valle del Cauca Department but also the the entire country. There is no report on what the Valle del Cauca authorities' plan of action will be. That plan must be surrounded by understandable secrecy. We, the newsmen, understand this attitude. We have the duty of extending our help to bring a region that is so dear to the Colombians out from this difficult situation.

We regret to admit that those who complain that the media, especially radio and television, serve as an instrument to "defend crime" are right. The assassination of Toledo Plata is a case in point. The statements made in his honor were expressive, disproportionate, and painful at times. Those who appeared on television describing his burial failed to to remember that Mr Toledo Plata was a man with two faces: the latter one in which he endeavored to consolidate peace and the earlier one that showed him as the intellectual author of labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado's murder, the occupation of the Dominican Republic's embassy, and as the leader of attacks on towns and military centers throughout the country in which numerous innocent compatriots were killed. It is one thing to contribute to the peace effort and put away hatred and another to praise things that do not deserve such treatment. With the excessive praise, the media runs the risk of irritating the victims of subversive violence. In fact, many Colombians are victims of it. We protest, and request calm regarding the Toledo Plata crime. However, we cannot remain silent toward the disapproval caused by those tributes because doing that would go against our conscience. Those tributes are more appropriate for personalities in history that have done good for the fatherland than for a citizen whose contribution to peace we recognized, but from whom we cannot see any other positive contribution to national welfare.

## Murder 'Obstacle' to Peace

PA152238 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Aug 84 p 4A

[Editorial: "Against Peace"]

[Text] The murder of Carlos Toledo Plata, a guerrilla leader who had accepted amnesty, must be considered a serious obstacle for the peace talks currently underway between the government and rebels, regardless of who his murderers might have been. To deny this fact can be a serious mistake. However, such a grievous occurrence should urge us to face the pacifying task calmly, without letting ourselves be carried away by unnecessary, angry theatrics and demands for revenge which would only facilitate the ambitions of those who planned Toledo Plata's murder from the shadows. President Betancur has already spoken on the Calvary that had to be endured in order to reach the agreements the government has been strenuously seeking so that most of the guerrillas sign the peace agreements and return to a normal life.

In this difficult moment, we must keep cool. Let's meditate on who might have planned and instigated this abominable crime. This could have been a personal revenge, in which case the criminal might boycott peace indirectly. Perhaps, the deed was carried out by someone who thought that negotiations between the government and guerrillas would not yield the desired results. Hence, they believed that creating obstacles is tantamount to speeding up the struggle against subversion.

At any rate, it is important not to cooperate with the criminals' purposes and to instead urge the prompt signing of the agreements that will allow the guerrillas to return to the nation's democratic ways. Toledo Plata was a decisive factor in this negotiation and those who want to honor his memory should persist in the task that he began until it is successfully completed.

Our authorities should immediately begin to investigate the crime and no effort should be spared toward this end. There is nothing as dangerous as the mystery surrounding the instigators of crimes such as this one. The best contribution toward peace would be to unmask those who planned this crime. It is not our intention to enter into painful and dangerous discussions on the authors of this deplorable deed. We would end up with numberless versions of the causes of the crime such as revenge, a desire to hamper negotiations, or existing discrepancies among guerrilla groups. It owuld be unfair to point out presumed culprits without any evidence. Let us hope for justice, promptly and efficiently. For this, is necessary that citizens, particularly from Santander Department, cooperate with investigators. We request that all those who really want peace remain calm and not let themselves be carried away by rumors and those who offer mistaken clues, probably bent on hampering justice. The current situation is not easy, but this tests the raison d'etre of peace and shows why we all, without exception, should silence certain concepts or theories that could poison the mind and create a climate of dangerous intemperance. Not only must arms be laid down, but high spirits must be calmed as well as the oral virulence to which we Colombians are so inclined.

SIX EPL MEMBERS ARRESTED BY ARMY IN MEDELLIN

PA160211 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Medellin --Six members of the People's Liberation Army [EPL), who were arrested near Medellin by Army troops, have been turned over to the 4th Brigade in the last few hours. An official spokesman reported that the five men and one woman, from whom a submachinegun and other military supplies were seized, were found prowling around an urban area, presumably for the purpose of carrying out an attack. They were also carrying EPL propaganda and a map showing locations of several government buildings.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR COMMENTS ON WORLD ECONOMY

PA160328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Bogota, 15 Aug (AFP) -- The United States must stop having contradictions in its monetary and financial policies and lower the interest rates so that the world's economy can maintain a sustained recovery, President Belisario Betancur said here today. He said this at a ceremony held to celebrate the 30th anniversary of La Previsora, a state-owned insurance company. Members of his cabinet and representatives of the nation's economic circles were present.

Referring to the World Bank's latest report on the development of the international economy, President Betancur said that Colombia has had a more active participation in the last decades, reviewing the bank's major trends more frequently and analyzing its own possibilities. After stating how important it is for the countries of the north to maintain a sustained recovery in order to reactivate the developing countries, President Betancur asked: "How sure are we that the industrialized countries' recovery process is going to be permanent?

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS APPOINTED -- Today President Belisario Betancur appointed Dr Maria Mercedes Cuellar de Martinez and Flor Angela Gomez de Arango deputy minister of finance and public credit and People's Bank manager, respectively. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Aug 84 PA]

STROESSNER ADDRESS MARKS ASUNCION ANNIVERSARY

PY160258 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Aug 84

[President Alfredo Stroessner remarks to Cabinet ministers and military officers at Government Palace in Asuncion on 15 August -- recorded]

[Text] Excellencies, generals, gentlemen: It is with great satisfaction that I receive you in my office today, 15 August, which marks another anniversary of the founding of our capital city. This morning we viewed the military parade, including armored units. These armored units are merely a product of the peace the country has been experiencing and have very little significance. These armored units are designed to and must always preserve peace in our country.

I want to convey my special thanks to Minister Barrientos and General Rodriguez for their remarks. When you spoke of 30 years, even I was surprised: It has been a long time. It has been a time during which our country has made achievements, and both our country and our Colorado Party have obviously gained prestige. The presence here today of foreign [Argentine provincial governor] governors and delegations from neighboring areas show that they intend to follow our example.

We are living harmoniously and united in a democracy. There are undoubtedly problems but we resolve these problems at home. Our country has little or virtually no foreign debt and all loans have been earmarked for development. There has been neither squandering nor waste.

Yet there are some national sectors in our country which seek to make more money. But we, as members of this government, must restrict that because everyone is making a profit here and no one is losing. Some may believe they are losing, but this is not so; no one loses. This is obvious. I will not start (?mentioning) given national sectors. The truth is that there are growing needs but the people are working harder and it will be a matter for us, the members of this government, to organize our activities. Thus we will be in better shape.

Some speak of recession. I don't know what they are talking about since our country has been increasingly producing more. Even FAO officials have said that there will be agricultural problems, but they were referring to other countries; press reports primarily emphasize that there will be agricultural problems, but they are also referring to other countries. We must become better organized, improve our administration, and everything will go smoothly.

I believe it is a question of getting organized; I could talk about certain sectors of the country or of our administration but the truth is that we must all try to increasingly improve ourselves.

Today, 15 August, we can undoubtedly celebrate as a day of peace. Two days ago, 13 August, I remembered the incident when two gunboats attempted to force their way through Cerrito on 4 August and 13 August [in 1947 during the Paraguayan civil war]. I fired 28 shots at them across Ita Ybate. Then they surrendered and approached Ita Ybate. They suffered 40 casualties. I am just mentioning this to emphasize the unhappy incidents of the past and will not mention here other similar events which indeed damaged our country.

Today we are avoiding those evils which affected our country in the past. Each of us is aware of the need to preserve peace and to provide work, bread, housing; in other countries there are slogans asking for bread, jobs, and housing. I believe we are already providing more than that.

However, he who tries to please everyone is wasting his time. Let us devote ourselves to our jobs. There are some adjustments to make concerning the National Electricity Administration, now that I see here Mr Debernardi, the State Water Company, and transportation. Yet there is something true. I have always liked this phrase, which is very important: The future is the only thing that one can never reach. One is always going after the future but one can never reach it.

## NATIONAL ACCORD PARTIES MEET, RELEASE PROGRAM

PY152207 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 15 Aug 84 p 9

[Text] The new bases of the National Accord program, which were made known last night during a meeting held at the headquarters of the Febrerist Revolutionary Party, are divided into chapters that pertain to political objectives, the Armed Forces, social and economic objectives, international policy, humanitarism and party autonomy, among other issues.

The document was read to the audience by Edda de los Rios and it "urges the Paraguayan people to struggle" to "lift the state of siege, for the abrogation of totalitarian Laws Nos 209, 294, and 323 (Immunity Law), and for the promotion and defense of human rights."

The new bases of the program also demand an "independent judicial branch; the liquidation of the monoply that the government exercises over the media, thus, every citizen will be able to express his opinion; a new electoral law; an unyielding defense of national sovereignty; and a drafting of a political parties law with the participation of all parties."

At the end of the reading, the document was signed by officials of the Febrerist Revolutionary Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Colorado Popular Movement and the Authentic Radical Liberal Party. The heads of these parties gave speeches.

Members of the National Accord have also stated that the new bases of the program will be widely disseminated during the next few days so that the people can learn about them.

## BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- During a ceremony held at Lopez Palace this morning, President Alfredo Stroessner administered the oath of office to Raul Monte Domeq, Dido Florentin Bogado, and Juan Carlos Hrase von Bargen, the new Paraguayan ambassadors to Venezuela, the Benelux countries, and Japan, respectively. [Excerpt] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 8 Aug 84 p 8 PY]

BELAUNDE DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT, TERRORISM

PM150901 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 12 Aug 84 p 2

[President Fernando Belaunde Terry interviewed by Carlos Mendo in Lima, date not given]

[Text] Question: Mr President, in what situation was Peru when you returned to the presidency and what is the record of these 4 years of government?

Answer: I left Peru in 1968 with a debt that required a sum not exceeding 15 percent of our exports for repayment and payment of interest. When I returned, the debt was 12 times greater and required nearly 50 percent of our exports for repayment and payment of interest. Over the past 4 years the situation has improved, mainly because we have made some repayments. Now our largest debts are in kilowatts, as a result of the 20-percent increase in installed power capacity. I believe that exchanging weak currencies for strong kilowatts is a good exchange. Nevertheless, there is a crisis which, of course, we acknowledge. The record can be summed up in a few words: law obeyed, freedom respected, task accomplished.

Question: What is the greatest achievement attained during your term?

Answer: Freedom, and principally freedom of expression, which we restored the very day I took office. In other respects, what interests me most is the widening of the bounds of agriculture. We are developing the forest, especially the upland forest, which represents 60 percent of the territory; to this end we have had to fell trees, although we have sown oil-yielding plants in their place.

The problems with our soil are grave. The coast is desert, and what is needed is water, although it is highly productive, because it is expensive land, because it is close to the ports and the markets. In the mountains the problem is a superabundance of water; as you can see, there is a challenge everywhere. We are experiencing a crisis, but one less acute than elsewhere in Latin American. We have an inflation rate of 100 percent, but the rate is 500 percent in other countries.

Question: To what do you attribute the fact that your government's rating in the opinion polls is so low?

Answer: It is because I am not a candidate (constitutionally, Peruvian presidents cannot run for two consecutive terms). I am not on the posters. This is not an overestimate or arrogance on my part. The fact is that I am a president who travels throughout Peru, always in a very pleasant atmosphere. I repeat that I am not on Popular Action's ticket; the candidates are different. Manolete is no longer on the posters. The faces are different. Of course being in power wears parties down, but Popular Action's strength is undeniable.

So far all the opinion polls have been conducted on the basis that the only proclaimed candidate was the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance candidate. Now a new forecast will begin to emerge.

Question: Do you believe that Latin America is heading toward a consolidation of the democratic processes?

Answer: I believe so. This is happening everywhere in Latin America; there is no doubt. In Brazil there is an indirect election, but there is an alternation and press freedom; in Argentina we have just seen the changeover.

Now they are changing democratic governments in Ecuador. The trend is quite clear. Right here everyone knows that there will be elections in 8 months' time. Coups occur when there is uncertainty.

Question: Do you believe that the Peruvian Armed Forces are prepared to respect the election's outcome, whatever it is?

Answer: Yes, I believe so. I have no complaint. They work closely with me, not only on the issue of public order but also on the issue of development. I am constantly in touch with them -- with the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force -- and I detect nothing.

[Question] How do you explain terrorism in Peru?

Answer: I explain it very easily. There is a desire to disrupt democracy somewhere in South America. This is the result of a decision made by someone far away, who has financed and organized it. This was seen in practice in Colombia and Venezuela. And then there was an absurd attempt to choose Peru (during Belaunde's first presidency). And Peru was chosen, not when it had a dictatorship but when it had a democracy. In 1965 the guerrillas presented a front and had a known leadership. The boys leading them had been trained in Havana and faced the consequences. It was easy to fight them, so much so that the Army eliminated that movement very quickly. With this disappointment, Che Guevara chose Bolivia, and you may wonder why Bolivia, when his own country -- Argentina -- had a de facto government and the Barrientos government in Bolivia enjoyed broad popular support. And they failed there, too. So they learned the bitter lesson. And now they have devised something far more cruel and far more irresponsible, which is armed criminality, in which there is no front and they employ surprise attacks. They are not liberations of towns, as they claim. These attacks are criminal, and hence surprise attacks. It is all based on publicity. The alleged liberations, which are nonexistent, become known round the world. It is a purely criminal movement.

Question: How can you say that it is planned from outside if Shining Path is opposed to everyone?

Answer: Look, it costs money. All those who are taken prisoner when they have blown up a pylon, confess to the police that they have been paid 200,000, 300,000 or 400,000 soles (1 peseta is equal to 20 soles). It is the only reply that we ever get: "They paid me so much." The strategy Shining Path has created is in fact to spread panic among the peasant population. For instance, the other day they sought out the director of education of Cora Cora, first of all put out his eyes, and then killed him and fired two shots into his wife's head, and she has gone blind. They are seeking to destroy the democratic system of government. They will not achieve this, because, however many divisions there are in Peru, all the opposition leaders are in agreement on combating terrorism; perhaps they will succeed in thwarting the election in some remote and isolated place, but the elections will be held.

Question: Do you believe that terrorism must only be combated with coercive measures, or are political and social measures necessary?

Answer: The economic depression is not a monopoly of the area in which the terrorists operate. There are much more depressed areas. In any event, it is not a situation which can be rectified overnight. The agrarian reform (implemented in the first stage of Velasco Alvarado's presidency) eliminated large estates. The farmers and peasants killed (by Shining Path) were owners of 3 or 5 hectares of land.

Question: How does Peru intend to tackle the problem, which is so common to all the Latin American countries, of its foreign debt, close to $13 billion (over 2 trillion pesetas)?

Answer: We have faced up to it with a good deal of restraint. In the first place, there are several kinds of obligation. There is the banking debt, which is the debt not of the government but of the traders and industrialists. It is a floating debt which has been refinanced with the banks. Special measures have been agreed to with the IMF. They proposed austerity measures, but we do not accept austerity on its own, because this means hunger. Our reply has been clear: austerity yes, but without recession. They have understood this and reduced the offsets, in some instances financing those offsets. That is austerity without recession; that is, there is no economic paralysis.

As regards the debt to other countries, we have turned to the Paris Club to agree on a settlement which has enabled us to refinance the short-term debt. Some 90 percent of what we had to pay has been deferred until 1990, and so we leave no one with his neck in a noose.

Question: Are you optimistic about the process of Latin American integration?

Answer: Yes, I am fairly optimistic because there is a good deal of feeling in favor of cooperation. Integration, as I see it, is rather more pragmatic than the way in which the theoreticians publicize it, since it should be essentially physical: in the first place, on the basis of roads, communications, energy, and so forth. Economic integration would be facilitated by the introduction of the Andean peso, which is something which is now under consideration. I would also propose the abolition of passports among the Andean Pact countries, but this measure has its difficulties because of the confounded drug traffic, although the drug traffickers are the people who move about most easily.

Question: What is Peru's stance on the Central American issue?

Answer: One of full support for Contadora, even though there has not been complete success so far. There is a desire to bring the superpowers' major conflicts to this continent. That is the problem, as we have already seen in the case of Cuba. And it is a pity, because Central America is a region that must work in peace because it is a poor region.

Question: Some U.S. newspapers have asserted that there are specifically 175 Soviet military advisers in Peru. Can you confirm these assertions?

Answer: Peru has established relations with all powers and they are all suppliers of equipment. Europe is a big supplier of equipment. The United States and, to some extent, the Soviet Union also supply us, and this entails advice on the use and maintenance of the equipment.

MARIATEGUI CONDEMNS CHILDREN'S MURDER IN AYACUCHO

PY151530 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister and the mayor of Lima today expressed their repudiation of the murder of 15 children perpetrated by terrorists in Cangallo, Ayacucho Department. The two government officials agree that the Armed Forces must strongly fight subversion but avoid excesses. This is what Mariategui said:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What is your reaction to the latest actions carried out by Shining Path members who slit the throats of 15 children in Cangallo?

[Mariategui] This is truly a barbaric, condemnable action. It is disgusting to any civilized conscience and human feeling.

[Reporter] In the face of this situation, which has gone beyond any imaginable action, what do you believe the Armed Forces should do?

[Mariategui] The Armed Forces are fighting subversion. This is a long, very delicate process. It should be carefully carried out to prevent excesses, which the terrorists use as an excuse to continue perpetrating their crimes.

[Reporter] Do you believe that the scourge of terrorism will be inherited by the next government?

[Mariategui] Well, this is one of the things we inherited, and we will try to repress it as much as possible so that the next government will not inherit the difficult situation we inherited.

[Reporter] Do you believe the police forces are committing excesses?

[Mariategui] Well, apparently a condemnable act has been committed with the death of Oropesa. An investigation is being conducted to find out if any excesses were committed.

[Reporter] Do you believe that in view of this situation the Armed Forces are involved in a dirty game, a dirty war?

[Mariategui] Since it is a war, it is very difficult to establish very precise limits. Obviously, the government, the Armed Forces, and the police are trying to prevent excesses, but naturally repression must be carried out. It is very difficult to achieve both. [end recording]

APRA PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE GARCIA INTERVIEWED

PM160845 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 13 Aug 84 p 4

[Carlos Mendo dispatch: "Alan Garcia Hopes APRA Will Gain Power in Next Election"]

[Excerpt] Lima -- Last weekend the leaders of Peru's four main political parties planned to hold a high-level meeting with the aim of attempting to reach an agreement on the country's most urgent issues. The politicians who were going to attend the meeting were: the ruling Popular Action Party's candidate, Javier Alva; Luis Bodoya, for the Popular Christian Party; Alfonso Barrantes, mayor of Lima and chairman of United Left; and the youngest of them, 35-year-old Alan Garcia Perez, candidate of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] (social democratic).

The initiative for holding the unusual meeting came from the APRA candidate, who took up an idea put forward in the Congress by President Belaunde. Alan Garcia appeared Saturday, 5 August at the Popular Action congress which proclaimed Javier Alva Orlandini party candidate for the presidency of the Republic, and made his proposal, which was received by those attending the Popular Action congress amidst great acclaim. The political leaders will discuss the formation of a national front to combat Shining Path terrorism and the adoption of a consensus to tackle the foreign debt, at the same time asking the government that the 1985 budget be drawn up in agreement with the four major political parties.

Alan Garcia, whose physical appearance, calm and unhurried way of speaking, and clothes are very reminiscent of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, his admiration for whom he does not conceal, is the only APRA leader who does not believe that his party will win the April 1985 election in the first round, but he does not conceal his hopes that APRA will attain power for the first time in its history in the second round. "I believe that a force which presents the nation's problems to the country and presents them to it calmly will have great appeal. The electorate instead want a tranquil force, as a French friend, now President (Mitterrand), used to say; they will view APRA with some expectation."

Garcia, who currently leads the opinion polls with 45 percent of popular support, believes that at 8 months from the election the figures show "a state of mind, not of awareness."

"Now," he added, with other candidates on the scene, "the polls will stabilize." Garcia does not believe that, as happened on two previous occasions in Peru when APRA won the elections, the Armed Forces will interrupt an effective and good relationship this time. "I believe that the possibility of military dictatorship has been left behind. The Armed Forces now have a conception of national defense which is not solely military but inseparable from social potential and internal stability, which should exist on the basis of a justice to be achieved permanently.

"Relations which were once impaired have been transcended, and now everyone understands his responsibility."

In Garcia's opinion, the problem of Shining Path has many causes. "Clearly, there is a totalitarian-type gang, but that gang has a historical basis, primarily in highly impoverished departments, departments where there is enormous poverty. Ayacucho has always been strife-ridden. The lack of prospects creates a schizophrenic paroxysm in many people. It is clearly an armed group, and the foremost requirement is to enforce the law and democratic coexistence. [sentence as published] APRA would act very very vigorously to enforce democratic stability, as other socialist governments have done elsewhere in the world. But it would act just as vigorously to prevent armed counterforces, which cannot be allowed in any society. As a military leader (in fact, the military commander of Ayacucho) has said, it is necessary to use not only the gun but also transformation.

In the APRA leader's opinion, Peru's greatest underlying problem is the country's social and economic structure, with two basically different sectors: the centralist, industrial, state administrative sector, and the marginal, rural sector and the underprivileged in the provinces. Industry is overdeveloped in relation to the low domestic consumption capacity and an increasingly poor agriculture which is driving more and more people toward the cities.

APRA has summed up the slogan for the coming campaign in the phrase "For a government of national food," because, Garcia stated, "food is agriculture; agriculture is decentralization; agriculture is a much fairer distribution of income; agriculture is the consolidation of a domestic consumption market for Lima's industry itself. We want all this, combined with a struggle against fraud which will prevent speculation and hoarding." Garcia has a very graphic description of the countryside. "I remember Las Hurdes," he siad, "which was like a black spot in Spain. Here the peasants' problem is like a hemiplegic mark [marca hemiplejica]. We have millions of peasants without any assistance and with products that are gradually deteriorating."

However, the peasantry is not the only electoral supporters of APRA, which since its foundation by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, who died 5 years ago, has attempted to form a united front of workers, peasants, and the middle class. "As a result," Dr Alan Garcia explained, "there exists the traditional enmity which all Latin American communist parties which have always been at the service of Moscow have had toward APRA."

GOVERNMENT RATIFIES AGREEMENT WITH PARTIES

PY151746 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] The executive branch has ratified the agreement reached at the Naval Club by signing Institutional Act 19. which calls for general elections on 25 November 1984. The decree of 13 articles, agreed on between the commanders of the Armed Forces and political delegates, was signed by the president and the interior and defense ministers. The decree says:

Whereas the agreement reached by the commanders of the Armed Forces with representatives of the Colorado Party, the political coalition known as the Broad Front, the Civic Union Party, and the Labor Party deems:

1. That it is necessary to implement such an agreement as the basis to call for general elections and to add additional transitory regulations to the Constitution, which will be in effect until 1 March 1986.

2. That it is also necessary to structure a constituent national assembly to study eventual constitutional reforms, which will be submitted to a plebiscite for ratification.

3. That it is also necessary to regulate other aspects agreed upon in relation to the current institutional order, which will be in effect from the time the elected officials assume their positions;

The executive branch, exercising its extraordinary powers of an institutional nature, decrees:

Article 1. Institutional Act 1 of 12 June 1976 is hereby revoked and the electoral court will elect on 25 November 1984 a president and vice president of the Republic, members of the two chambers of the legislative branch, municipal intendants, members of the departmental council and autonomous town councils; an electoral council is hereby summoned.

Article 2. The Congress, the departmental council, and the autonomous town councils will be installed on 15 February 1985. The elected municipal intendants will assume their posts the same day. The elected president and vice president of the Republic will be installed on 1 March 1985.

The decree also established that a national constituent assembly will be installed on 1 July 1985 and that this assembly will make a decision on the transitory regulation no later than 31 October 1985.

FERREIRA, SEREGNI WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PY160145 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The commander in chief of the Army, Lieutenant General Hugo Medina, made some statements at Government House this evening. He said that there is no possibility that Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and Liber Seregni will participate in the upcoming elections. Lieutenant General Hugo Medina said that this situation could only be changed through pardon or an act of grace [la gracia], but he said that this would be very improbable.

Medina reiterated that the decisions handed down by the military courts prevent the leaders of the Blanco Party and of the Broad Front, the two top-ranking parties, from participating in the elections.

After meeting with President Alvarez at Government House this evening, Medina said that Armed Forces Political Affairs Committee will meet tomorrow. This committee will inform the junta of officers about the proscribed politicians of the Broad Front that were the [word indistinct] common candidates of Broad Front sectors during the last elections. Regarding this matter, Medina added they will proceed with absolute seriousness and justice.

COLORADO PARTY LEADER DEFENDS PACT WITH MILITARY

PM151513 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 10 Aug 84 p 4

[Colorado Party Chairman Julio Maria Sanguinetti interviewed by Santiago Palacios in Buenos Aires; date not given]

[Text] Buenos Aires -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin's reception of Uruguayan Colorado Party leader Julio Maria Sanguinetti and his colleague Enrique Tarigo at his Olivos residence is being interpreted as an expression of formal support for a return to democracy in Uruguay. However, the gesture has a broader significance -- that of Alfonsin distancing himself from the country's other political forces, bearing in mind that since his accession to power he seems to have had a certain degree of sympathy for Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. It will be recalled that Ferreira Aldunate attended Alfonsin's 10 December inauguration, traveling especially from exile in Spain, staying in Buenos Aires awhile and then leaving here -- with explicit Argentine backing -- for Uruguay, where he was immediately imprisoned in the Trinidad military jail.

Julio Maria Sanguinetti's presence in Buenos Aires enabled LA VANGUARDIA to broach the most burning issues of Uruguayan politics, particularly those concerning the recent politico-military agreement which excluded only the Blancos, who refused to join the negotiations until their leader is freed.

[Palacios] You seem to enthusiastically defend this agreement signed by the Colorados, the Broad Front, and the Civic Union. However, there are conditions imposed by the military which will not permit the exercise of complete democracy, at least for awhile. Why this acquiescence?

[Sanguinetti] Look, some things have changed in Uruguay. From 1980 until the agreement there were differences of assessment with the Armed Forces because the military wanted to impose on us a constitutional reform embodying the cursed theory of national security. The dialogue was thwarted because we politicians could not permit the continuation of military tutelage within the framework of a democratic order. They changed their attitude, and since it was important for us to hold elections and ensure the full implementation of the 1967 Constitution, we accepted certain legislative restrictions that will last another year.

[Palacios] You say that they changed. Why do you think that was?

[Sanguinetti] Because they are politically exhausted, the supreme commanders know that if they relinquish power now, under the rules of the game that we have all adopted they will achieve an institutional solution without suffering too many splits in their ranks, for it must not be forgotten that in Uruguay there are still some military hardliners who advocate the continuity of the process. If they had decided to remain in power, they would have entered a period of confrontation that could have had consequences as lamentable as those suffered in Argentina.

[Palacios] In answer to an earlier question you mentioned "certain limitations" imposed by the military. What are these limitations?

[Sanguinetti] I will answer you in the negative, that is, I will tell you what we have achieved: Executive, legislative, and judicial power, for instance, will act independently, without conditions. There will be military courts which will interfere less in civilian matters. Hitherto those courts embraced the whole of Uruguayan society. But now they will have no powers even in cases of treason, unless parliament so requests.

[Palacios] Pardon me for interrupting, but I have the impression that as regards Uruguayan society as a whole not all the problems have been resolved.

[Sanguinetti] That is true, I admit. But let it not be forgotten that we are dealing with a dictatorial authority that still wants to retain a share of power. We will find the solutions that you mention within the democratic framework -- not now. But we have achieved the rehabilitation of the Broad Front, and the repeal of Item 7 of the Constitution, which permits the dismissal of public officials for ideological or political reasons. We have also secured the release of political prisoners who have served half their sentences.

[Palacios] That is true, but Wilson is still in jail and Liber Seregni is still outlawed. Army chief General Hugo Medina said last Saturday that "there will be elections with certain proscriptions." Does that not sound to you like a clear warning?

[Sanguinetti] We will continue to plan for there to be no proscriptions of any kind. But in this connection we have not encountered the necessary understanding within the Blanco Party. The Blanco Party members, who originally fought within the Multiparty Group together with the other political forces, have now distanced themselves because of Wilson's situation.

[Palacios] Is that a criticism?

[Sanguinetti] No, it is just something that happened. I believe that if they had participated in the latest dialogue they would have accepted the accord, an accord which can still be improved on. But they distanced themselves.

[Palacios] Do you believe that they are boycotting the democratic solution?

[Sanguinetti] No, not at all.

[Palacios] Do you believe that there could be a democratic government with Wilson in prison and Seregni outlawed? Are they not political figures of such prestige that their situation cannot be ignored?

[Sanguinetti] Of course you are right. But once we are living in democracy we will eliminate that injustice at a stroke. And I assure you that there will be no hindrance from the military.

[Palacios] Do you really believe so?

[Sanguinetti] They have assured us that on 1 March 1985 we can do whatever the Uruguayans want.

[Palacios] That means, then, that they will continue to make the decisions until Uruguay is living in complete democracy.

[Sanguinetti] Yes, that is what it means.

[Palacios] Mr Sanguinetti, it is important that you define an idea that confuses many Argentinians who carefully follow Uruguayan politics: Wilson opted for exile and from there organized a fierce campaign against the military regime. Liber Seregni was imprisoned for 11 years. And you remained in Uruguay, virtually without any restriction of your movements, with only restrictions on your political activity. Of course you were able to carry out this activity following the relaxation granted by the military. But there are different ideas about the various forms of conduct.

[Sanguinetti] You see, in 1973 some decided to leave. Others could have been killed if they remained because the repression was very harsh. The military was determined to do anything to ensure that there was no opposition. We of the Colorado Party believed that we had to conduct the struggle within the country. We did not criticize those who left, but our struggle was important. For instance, they would have killed the communists, but I doubt whether they would have touched Ferreira.

[Palacios] Don't you think so?

[Sanguinetti] It is a hypothesis. If perchance he had remained in Argentina, he might have died like Zelmar Michelini and others. But that is a subject that I prefer not to broach.

[Palacios] What is your opinion of Wilson Ferreira's return?

[Sanguinetti] It seemed to me a very good thing but we, as a political party, would have preferred his return to have taken place in another way, so that it did not oblige the military to arrest him. That causes a politician's image to be magnified excessively. You see, both the Blanco and the Colorado Parties always governed Uruguay's destiny with equal strength, though they were only in power 8 years. Now the qualitative balance is changing because the political bosses inspire the enthusiasm not only of their fanatical supporters but also of those who see Ferreira as a victim of repression. As regards the electoral balance of forces, that does not favor us. Nevertheless I believe that we will win the elections.

[Palacios] Do you regard the announcement of [former Spanish Prime Minister] Adolfo Suarez' probable visit to Uruguay important? We know that Edward Kennedy will not be going there, but it is likely that other important international political figures will be visiting to support the Blanco Party's cause.

[Sanguinetti] As long as it helps to strengthen this democratic process I believe it is a good thing, though this support for the Blanco Party is a display of political partiality with which I do not agree.

LUSINCHI HAILS NATIONAL GUARD ON ANNIVERSARY

PA160142 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 5 Aug 84 p A 17

[Text] In a letter addressed to the general commander of the Armed Forces of Cooperation, FAC, on the occasion of its 47th anniversary, President Jaime Lusinchi promised to fully support FAC so that it can thoroughly comply with its duties to protect renewable and nonrenewable natural resources, safeguard the customhouses, and guarantee peace and citizens' activities. The text of the letter follows:

Miraflores, 3 August 1984

Division General Alfredo Sandoval Hernandez

General Commander, Armed Forces of Cooperation

On the 47th anniversary of the Armed Forces of Cooperation, it gives me great pleasure to extend through very special greetings to all of the members of this important force, which has profound significance in the history of our country and an undeniable prominence in our country's present and its future. As a branch of the Armed Forces, the National Guard, through its personnel, carries out fundamental activities throughout Venezuelan territory for the defense and security of our sovereignty, our borders, and the stability of democratic institutions by observing absolute respect for the Constitution and the laws above any other duty. This honorable mission is also expressed in its support services to the administration and to the community in general in a clear and exact interpretation of Liberator Simon Bolivar's ideals, which were first expressed in 1826 urging an active and indispensable force of national and military vigilance. On this anniversary, I reiterate my promise to increase the National Guard's participation in the nation's development, always loyal to its motto "its emblem is honor," giving my full support so that it thoroughly complies with its functions to give protection to the renewable and nonrenewable natural resources, safeguard the customhouses and penitentiaries, and guarantee peace and progress among the citizens, as set forth by the decree that created this force.

As commander in chief of the nation's Armed Forces, I express to the officers, noncommissioned officers, cadets, guardsmen, administrative personnel, and other workers of this institution my most heartfelt recognition and encouragement, and urge you to continue in your patriotic duty.

Sincerely, Jaime Lusinchi

PCV CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DECLARATION

PA151623 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 6 Aug 84 p D 5

[Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela 21st plenum "declaration" issued in Caracas "in July"; "In Favor of a Change in the Government's Economic Policy; for the Unity of All the Progressive Forces" -- capitalized passage as published]

[Text] The Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV] Central Committee has undertaken an examination of Venezuela's current political situation, its outlook, and the tasks that face communism.

We have observed that the country is divided by two major contradictions: 1) between the interests of the Venezuelan state and those of U.S. imperialism; and 2) between the needs and aspirations of the working class and all workers, particularly the unemployed, and those of the monopolistic bourgeoisie, represented by the leaders of the Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry [Fedecamarcas]. Both contradictions are antagonistic in nature, but are linked to one another by the relationship between local and foreign monopolies.

THE CRISIS AND ITS VICTIMS

These contradictions have become more severe in light of the intensification of the crisis that Venezuela's capitalist society is currently confronting, brought about by Venezuela's subordination to the United States, increased monopolization of the economy, exploitation of the working class and other social classes, poor handling of Venezuela's oil revenues, one-sided expansion of nonproductive sectors of the society massive indebtedness, bipartisanship, and corruption.

The crisis has resulted in economic stagnation and recession, difficulties in meeting Venezuela's foreign debt obligations, entrenchment of policies favoring the economic sharks and punishing the working people, who are the victims of salary and wage cuts, unemployment, and a general decrease in the standard of living. To these we must add corruption, which far from being combated is being promoted by the system, the rise in the crime rate, which instills terror and uncertainty in the population, the astounding inefficiency and high cost of public administration, and the constant hikes in the cost of public services, which are deteriorating.

THE GUILTY

Those who are guilty and who have profited from the policies that have led to the present crisis are U.S. imperialism and the Venezuelan monopolistic bourgeoisie and their political instruments: Democratic Action [AD] and COPEI. Imperialism has promoted indebtedness and has advocated the recycling of petrodollars that the Venezuelan private banks favored so as to make the debt problem a new instrument of political domination. Debt refinancing negotiations are accompanied by pressures to establish negative and reactionary changes in the Venezuelan Government's domestic and foreign policies in an open assault on national sovereignty.

DEBT REFINANCING

The final refinancing agreement will have a disastrous impact on the country's independent development and particularly on the people's standard of living and working conditions, because the problems continue to be handled by the very social and political sectors that are benefiting from the crisis.

The cruel price spiral generated by the government's antipopular leanings has given rise to unrest and discontent among large segments of the population. The announced new increases -- some of which will amount to 100 percent, as in the case of milk and electricity rates -- represent aggravated hardship for the working people, as their salaries have been frozen and they are not yet receiving the meager benefits of the compensatory measures adopted by the government through the Law on Entitlements [Ley Habilitante]. In fact, the 10-percent increase in company payrolls, the transportation bonus, and the industrial mess halls visible only in official propaganda. This is also the case with President Herrera's imaginary "food bonus."

SALARY AND WAGE HIKES

The serious exacerbation of the masses' social and economic woes has again brought to the fore the demand for an across-the-board increase in salaries, wages, pensions, and retirement payments. The demand is backed by union and political leaders as well as qualified economists and the ruling party's rank and file, who are demanding a change of course in President Jaime Lusinchi's economic policy and measures to curb speculation.

Across-the-board increases in salaries and wages and effective price control today would represent a most just step to bridge, if only partially, the serious gap between the income of the working masses and the prices of products. However, these proposals have elicited an aggressive response from the president of Fedecamaras, who heads a strident, reactionary, and antipopular campaign that has thus far prevailed on the government.

ENEMIES OF THE INCREASE

Fedecamaras and certain government sectors oppose the compensatory salary adjustment on the grounds that it would be inflationary. They pretend not to know that the price spiral has not stopped, even though there have been no salary increases since 1980 and the fact that prices were increasing even before the first law on compensation was approved in 1974. Of course, it will be indispensable to couple this measure now with rigid price control so as to prevent Fedecamaras from continuing to scoff at the working people.

By opposing the salary compensation, Fedecamaras and the reactionary government sectors are trying to continue placing on the people's shoulders the crisis that has been provoked by the greed of the monopolies and the corruption and inability of the regimes that have plagued the working people.

The behavior of the monopolistic bourgeoisie and the reactionary government sectors runs counter even to the interests of the rural and urban small- and medium-sized businessmen, who are suffering the effects of the concentration of manufacturing, commercial, and financial activities in the hands of the hegemonic sector within the ruling class.

POPULAR ALTERNATIVE

The May municipal elections demonstrated the absence of a popular alternative broad and strong enough to challenge bipartisanship or offer itself as a real alternative. This is particularly serious at this time of crisis because of the probable development of other options of power by the ruling classes. Therefore, the creation of a popular alternative to such a crisis is a political task of utmost importance to all progressive, social, and political forces. Such an alternative must be capable of incorporating all those who refuse to accept the nation's collapse and the extreme impoverishment of the masses.

The Communist Party expresses its willingness to contribute to a solution based on the people's unity, independent of political affiliation or ideologies, in the search for full national independence, the people's welfare, and the socio-economic progress of Venezuela.

CONTROL OF PRICES

We call on the working class to struggle with determination for a general increase on wages and salaries, for effective prive control and rejection of planned price hikes of milk and electricity, to subsidize the unemployed, and to demand compliance with the decrees on the 10-percent payroll increase, the transportation bonus, and factory mess halls. [comedores indutriales].

The PCV proposes common action by all workers to obtain measures to defend wages and employment such as the creation of the mobile wage scale, a tax reform that will control [peche] large earnings, and a truly legal instrument that will strictly regulate the earnings of the big capitalists.

The PCV demands that the government give the debt renegotiation process high priority, granting the correct precedence to the problem, giving priority to the nation's debt problems, rejecting increases in creditor banks' interest rates, and rejecting all pressures harmful to the national sovereignty. In sum, the PCV joins ranks with those who demand a change in the government's economic policy and the dismissal from the cabinet of all ministers with direct ties to monopolistic interests and imperialism.

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela; Caracas, July 1984

## BRIEFS

NAVY INFANTRY COMMANDER -- Rear Admiral Ricardo de Lima Martinez was installed as Navy infantry commander at a special ceremony presided over by Vice Admiral Victor Manuel Nunez Rodriguez, Navy operations chief. He replaced Rear Admiral Francisco Enrique Herrera Balduz, who has been appointed chief of the Strategic Division of the Defense Ministry's Joint Staff. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Aug 84 PA]

ARMY STRATEGIC COMMAND CHIEF -- Yesterday, at a special ceremony presided over by Division General Eliodoro Guerrero Gomez, General Andres Cuervo Romero assumed his post as chief of staff of the Army's Strategic Command. Brigadier General Justo Pastor Narvaez perez will replace him as president of the Arbed Forces Multisports Federation (Fedofa) [Federacion Polideportiva de las Fuerza Armadas] [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 9 Aug 84 p D 10 PA]

AIR FORCE RELATIONS CHIEF -- Air Force Colonel Porfirio de Jesus Colina Mora was appointed public relations commander of the Venezuelan Air Force at a ceremony presided over by Brigadier General Victor Arquimedes Arriaga Ascanio, director of the Venezuelan Air Force's general adjutancy. Colonel Colina Mora will replace Brigadier General Luis Domingo Montserrat Perez who was promoted to the rank on 5 July. [Excerpt] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 7 Aug 84 p B 11 PA]

NAVY APPOINTMENTS -- Rear Admiral Oscar R. Cones has been appointed logistics commander and Jesus Villafana Salazar education commander. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 5 Aug 84 p B 14 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UK -- Jose Luis Salcedo Bastardo has been appointed Venezuela's ambassador to the United Kingdom. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 5 Aug 84 pp 11-14 PA]

USSR AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S REMARKS

FL151902 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1835 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 15 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The humorous remarks recently made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on a nuclear attack against the Soviet Union could unleash [podrian desatar] an unexpected nuclear war, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev stated, and recalled that in 1945 the Americans made a similar statement prior to Nagasaki and Hiroshima. He added it could only aggravate the tense relations between the two superpowers.

Sergeyev made the statement to the press during the inauguration of the Soviet exhibit "Tesoros del Ermitage" which opened in this capital on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Mexico-USSR diplomatic relations. Precious metals, glass, ceramics, woods, bones, and wool as well as paintings, tapestries, and garments of the 18th century and first part of the 19th are included in the exhibit.

Sergeyev explained that during the celebration of the 60th anniversary of uninterrupted relations between the two countries there will be events of reciprocal nature, such as performances by the Bolshoi Ballet in Mexico City in November.

JOINT HEALTH PLAN TO BE SIGNED WITH BELIZE

FL152046 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0310 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Except] Chetumal, Mexico, 13 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The director of medical services of Mexico, Francisco Arrol Vanci, has reported that Mexico and Belize will sign a joint health plan to provide health care to 45,000 inhabitants of 140 towns along the border between the two nations. He said that the plan will be signed in Belize on 22 August by Mexican Secretary of Health and Public Assistance Guillermo Soberon and Belize Minister of Health, Housing, and Cooperatives Assad Shoman.

Arrol Vanci said that with this program it will be possible to treat malaria and dengue suffered by the region due to the influx of 5,700 persons.

OIL WELL 6,000 METERS DEEP IN OPERATION

FL152030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0230 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- For the first time in history, Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) technicians have reached an oil deposit at a depth of more than 6,000 meters to obtain commercial production of hydrocarbons, PEMEX reported today.

This deposit is located in the Jujo field, 19 km southwest of the city of Cardenas, Tabasco State. The Jujo 27 well located in this area produces crude of 38 degrees API [American Petroleum Institute], superior to that produced by Iran, Nigeria, the Arab Emirates, and Kuwait. It produces 4,500 barrels of crude daily and 5 million cubic feet daily of associated gas, which is handled by a pipeline 3.5 inches in diameter. The total depth of this well is 6,208 meters and five-inch pipe casing was used in 75 percent of the construction of the wellhead.

Jujo 27 joins the well completed in late July in Villahermosa and Veracruz with depths of 3,870 and 3,182 meters, respectively, and respective production of 400 and 592 barrels daily of crude of 32 and 27 degrees API.

GUATEMALAN MAYAN GROUPS FACE EXTERMINATION

FL152220 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2305 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- It was reported here today that the policy of limited war carried out by successive military regimes will lead to the gradual extinction of the Mayan ethnic groups in Guatemala. This statement is contained in a report by the International Federation of the Rights of Man and the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Central America that was delivered here to the United Nations. The presentation of the document occurred shortly before Mexican-Guatemalan relations and the refugee problem were to be reviewed today and tomorrow by representatives of the United Nations and the Mexican Government.

The report indicates that Guatemalan military governments have considered the rural ethnic groups to be potential enemies in the struggle against armed insurgency in Guatemala. The Mayan ethnic groups are being decimated to reduce armed insurgency while the practice of mass sterilization, model towns, forced military service, and unofficial sanctions have become routine in Guatemala.

The document says that the armed Guatemalan April attack on the Chupadero camp located in southeast Mexico was probably undertaken with the intention of kidnapping indigenous groups to force them to return to Guatemala.

The report reveals that last February the Guatemalan Army murdered 100 Ixil Indians in the town of Santiago Ixcan in northwest Guatemala. The town was burned and the 46 survivors took refuge in Mexico. In 1978 the town had about 100,000 families [figure as received].

## EL SALVADOR

### LA VANGUARDIA INTERVIEWS FDR LEADER UNGO

PM150839 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 9 Aug 84 p 11

[Joaquim Ibartz report on interview with Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front Chairman Guillermo Ungo: "Revolutionary Democratic Front-Farabundo Marti Liberation Front, the Reagan Administration, and the Army Are the Real Powers in El Salvador"]

[Excerpts] Managua -- "Duarte is not a man of dialogue. During his 2 months in government he has shown that he does not hold real power, since his hands are tied by the Reagan administration and the Army. His image has deteriorated greatly and has acquired its proper configuration: He is not the superman that he wanted to portray, but a 'miniman.'" This was stated by Guillermo Ungo, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador, the political wing of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front [FMLN] guerrilla movement.

According to Ungo the power of the military is what still governs Salvadoran politics. He also says that the extreme right is as strong as ever, defeating the government on important issues in the National Assembly.

"He [Duarte] only dared punish some poor national guards for the assassination of the nuns, when everyone knows that the present defense minister, who has been reappointed, is connected with that monstrous crime. His only strength comes from Reagan's support. But we do not want to give the impression that there will be a repetition of the Duarte of the junta. We must wait. We have left the door open so that he can rectify matters; we shall see whether he keeps any of his promises. We do not want to portray Duarte as a puppet, but he is subordinate to Washington and to the Army."

He added that Duarte, Reagan, and the Armed Forces agree that the war situation is unfavorable and that they want to reverse it. According to Ungo, that would explain Duarte's two visits to Washington to secure more aid and an increased escalation of U.S. military intervention. He added that, as has been shown in the latest actions, the guerrillas are still taking the initiative in all fields, despite the fact that the Army has greatly improved in recent years.

"According to official figures, in 4 and 1/2 years the Army has suffered 15,000 losses. Initially it had 17,000 men, which means that the FMLN has destroyed an entire Army. But the U.S. intervention means that the Armed Forces now have 42,000 troops. The paradoxical situation exists whereby a destroyed Army reemerges three times larger than before. That Army has tripled in size and improved qualitatively. It could defeat any other, but not the FMLN. To beat the guerrillas will take more than 80,000 men, but they would not know what to do with them -- they have no capacity for more men. The Army could recruit 100,000 boys but it cannot convert them into soldiers."

According to Ungo it is interesting to note that despite the high technology being used by the United States in this war -- with spy planes patrolling day and night, sophisticated radar equipment, and increasingly sophisticated weapons -- it has not succeeded in nullifying the most spectacular blows dealt by the guerrillas, such as the recent attack on Carron Grande Dam -- the largest in Central America -- which was very well guarded.

"Technology alone is not enough to win a war. When the Army had 17,000 men it controlled more territory than it does with 42,000. In 1981 the Armed Forces received $30 million in military aid, while this year the aid will rise to $243.5 million.

"This shows that the greater the investment the smaller the yield. Now there is talk of contingency plans and massive bombardments, but the United States fails to understand people's liberation wars, which is why it loses them."

According to Ungo the FMLN is still gaining territory and extending its control to new parts of the country. He stressed that the Army's entire strategy is aimed at isolating the guerrillas, at driving them into the mountains of the north in order to crush them there. He declared himself absolutely sure that this strategy is failing in all directions.

"The Army has suffered major strategic blows. Entire battalions have been destroyed. The guerrillas, on the other hand, have suffered no strategic defeats, despite all the increased military strength supplied by the United States."

Guillermo Ungo said that Duarte's promises of eliminating the death squads and shedding light on the political assassinations -- especially that of Msgr Romero -- were "cosmetic statements."

"The public prosecutor who is to investigate Msgr Romero's assassination belongs to the Nationalist Republican Alliance, so one knows already that nothing is going to happen. But at the beginning it was said that everything would be investigated. Now they say that they are training FBI experts to identify squad members. Any peasant or worker could identify them, without more gringos coming to our country. They are just smokescreens to satisfy U.S. public opinion. It is not a matter of whether an FBI expert says 'that a man is a murderer.' It is a matter of whether the defense minister is going to punish them. But Vides Casanova will not punish them because his hands are bloodstained too. Moreover, the defense minister does not even hold the military power."

## COPREFA ISSUES COMMUNIQUES ON CLASHES, CASUALTIES

### 5 Rebels Killed

PA150009 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, communique -- date, place not given]

[Text] Five extremists were killed yesterday in a clash with troops of La Union's Detachment No 3 in (Cerro El Alambre Canton) in Jucuaran Municipality, Usulutan Department. The clash began when an Army column that was patrolling the area came upon a rebel column and opened fire on the extremists.

### Morazan, San Salvador Action

PA160224 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, communique issued in San Salvador -- date not given; read by unidentified Coprefa spokesman]

[Text] Personnel of the Armed Forces Commando Instruction Center, CIIFA, headquartered in San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department, have inflicted two dead and a still undetermined number of wounded on the extremist rebels when the latter were surprised yesterday near Cerro Borronoso, Yamabal jurisdiction. A claymore mine was seized from the FMLN members.

In addition, another terrorist was killed yesterday when a clash ensued with members of the 1st Infantry Brigade which was patrolling Joya Grande Canton in Apopa jurisdiction, San Salvador Department.

There is no information on the wounded rebels. One M-16 rifle, 1 AR-15 rifle, ammunition, and FMLN members' identification documents were seized during the clash.

In addition, members of the Apopa command post were told that rebels were also present in the surrounding areas and a search and combing operation was organized. A clash ensued and several terrorists were wounded, judging from the trail of blood left during their flight. The rebels also left behind some wire detonators, explosives, and other equipment needed to make explosive devices, which was apparently their mission. However, their plans were thwarted by the military members.

FMLN, ARMY FIGHTING NOTED IN TIERRA BLANCA

PA160018 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Heavy clashes took place yesterday between FMLN guerrillas and Army troops in Tierra Blanca, Jiquilisco jurisdiction. This information was reported to YSU by civilian sources. The clashes began at 1600 in the place known as 14 de Julio neighborhood exactly at km 83 on the Litoral Highway. We repeat: At 1600 yesterday Armed Forces members who were protecting the area near km 83 on the Litoral Highway were surprised by FMLN columns. A fierce clash ensued at the site; there is still no information on casualties inflicted during the guerrilla attack.

Military sources in Jiquilisco have confirmed that members of the 6th Infantry Brigade of Usulutan and Treasury Police members engaged in a clash with the rebels. In addition, FMLN members blocked the traffic near the turnoff to El Espino, Usulutan Department, for approximately 2 hours yesterday. The turnoff to El Espino is located 127 km east of San Salvador on the Litoral Highway; no clash was reported there. Meanwhile, on Monday night several FMLN guerrilla members attacked Army positions in Puerto Parada, according to reports from civilian sources.

FMLN NOTES LATEST VICTORIES, CASUALTIES

'Uninterrupted Clashes'

PA151537 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Our people's army, the fatherland's new army, is advancing; it is marching toward victory! During 2 months of uninterrupted clashes throughout the national territory our victorious FMLN revolutionary armed forces inflicted 1,405 casualties on the puppet Army, including dead and wounded. We are engaged in a continuous offensive, and they will not stop us! The fact that we have inflicted 1,405 casualties during 2 months of relentless guerrilla activities clearly shows the failure of an Army that does not have the people's support. U.S. rifles and materiel are useless to an Army without morale or a reason to wage war. Salvadoran youth, here are your people's victories. Join our ranks now, the new patriotic army's ranks. With your cooperation we will be even more invincible.

Ambushes Army Convoys

PA160106 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] On Wednesday, 15 August, our people's army dealt two crushing blows to the dictatorship's force. It staged two ambushes on enemy convoys in eastern El Salvador. Here is a report on the two new popular victories.

The FMLN ambushed two enemy military units just 2 km north of the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel. At 0830 on Wednesday, 15 August, guerrilla units of the Rafael Arce Zabla Brigade [BRAZ] set of mines and opened rifle fire on a military convoy carrying Leon Battalion troops. This ambush took place on the bridge over the San Esteban River on the road from the city of San Miguel to Agua Zarca Canton, 2 km north of the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel.

Attention: In this action near the city of San Miguel, we inflicted 19 casualties on the Leon Battalion. The casualties included 7 dead and 12 wounded soldiers, including a cadet lieutenant and a radio operator who were seriously wounded. The roads have become the grave for the imperialist aspirations due to the constant wearing away of the regime's troops.

Attention: The BRAZ carried out another ambush in eastern El Salvador just 3 km [passage indistinct] San Francisco Gotera. Our units set off several mines underneath vehicles and opened rifle fire on two military trucks filled with troops from the Lenca Battalion. In this ambush near San Francisco Gotera, we inflicted 22 casualties. This is the result of the ambush that the BRAZ carried out against three trucks carrying members of the Lenca Battalion, which is now called the Allan Romberg Battalion. Onward guerrillas, [words indistinct] the oligarchs and their puppet Army.

## GUATEMALA

### GOVERNMENT REJECTS UN HUMAN RIGHTS CHARGES

WA160830 Rome IPS in English 14 Aug 84

[Text] Guatemala City, Aug. 14 (IPS) -- Guatemala's military government today rejected statements by a U.N. human rights official, who expressed concern here yesterday over the increase in politically-oriented violence. Head of state Gen Oscar Mejia Victores said that "someone cannot have a complete and adequate view of a situation when he has just arrived in the country." The Guatemalan leader was responding to remarks by the U.N. special reporter on human rights, Viscount Colville of Culross of Britain, who met with Mejia yesterday after arriving here to gather information on the human rights situation.

After meeting with Mejia, Lord Colville said he is concerned about increasing violent incidents in Guatemala, which he said include "assassinations, disappearances and reprehensible events which harm the basic rights of a human being." Mejia rejected that charge, and asserted that Guatemala's poor human rights image worldwide is "a result of misinformation or distorting of national reality."

The head of state pledged that the U.N. official will have "full freedom during his stay" to verify whether his concerns on human rights abuses in Guatemala are valid. Mejia predicted that Lord Colville's opinion "will change as he has the opportunity to talk with as many Guatemalans as he wants, within the most absolute freedom guaranteed by the government." The head of state, who took power in a coup on Aug. 8, 1983, cited an interview he gave to a British radio station "some time ago" as one incidence in which news from Guatemala has been distorted.

Mejia said that by "editing the tape and cutting the content of the responses," the broadcasters "practically changed the tone of voice" he had used during the interview. Lord Colville's Guatemala visit is the beginning of a tour of Guatemala's so-called "areas of conflict," rural regions where leftist guerrillas have been fighting with government forces for the last two decades.

He met yesterday with Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade and Labour Minister Carlos Padilla, and is expected to talk with representatives of trade unions and students, business and professional organizations.

The U.N. reporter will also be free to meet with guerrilla leaders, according to the government. During a visit to Guatemala last year, Lord Colville said he had verified human rights violations by both the guerrillas and government forces, charging that both camps had acted "indiscriminately against the civilian population." On the 1983 mission, the U.N. official met with Guatemalan rebel leaders in Mexico.

## BRIEFS

OBSERVER TO ALADI -- In Montevideo, Uruguay today, Guatemala was accepted as an observer at the Latin American Integration Association, ALADI. Guatemala is the third Central American country accredited as an observer joining El Salvador and Honduras. [Text] [Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Aug 84 PA]

## NICARAGUA

### SUMMONED PRIEST FEARS EVENTUAL EXPULSION

PA160249 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Aug 84 p 14

[Text] Spanish Catholic priest Florentino Herranz Ruiz, known as Rafael, has lodged a protest before the Permanent Commission of Human Rights over violations of religious rights. He is currently a priest at the San Francisco de Asis Church in Managua. During his homily on Sunday, 8 July, he informed his parishoners about the violation of rights suffered by two members of the community: Luz Marina Flores Rodriguez, and Tomas Gomez. Flores Rodriguez resided in the Johnatan Gonzalez neighborhood and Gomez plays the organ for the church. Due to his religious activities, the latter was attacked by two unidentified individuals near Mi Preferida radio station. Following the mass, Father Herranz was approached by a lady who identified herself as Commander Tomas Borge's secretary. She accused him of participating in political activities because he had made charges without having enough evidence. After this incident, Father Herranz was summoned by Lieutenant Eliar Rodriguez, chief of the police prosecution department, to appear before Commander Walter Ferreti, who repeated the charges made by Borge's secretary and took him to the legal proceedings office.

Later, Father Herranz was summoned again. This time he was summoned to house No 50 where Lieutenant Oscar Loza, chief of State Security Operations, told him that he would be expelled from the country if he continued to meddle in politics. Then, he was photographed. Father Herranz fears that the authorities may use these incidents, together with the constant harassments he has been suffering since October 1983 on the part of the so-called popular church, to justify his eventual expulsion from the country.

### PPSC CANDIDATE ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

PA151516 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Mauricio Diaz, presidential candidate of the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], has admitted that the church's intervention in the political parties arena had provoked a direct confrontation with the Sandinist revolution.

Diaz said during a news conference that the revolutionary government is not persecuting the church, but, the political leader added, the church's position of aggression and manipulation of the rightist opposition have resulted in estrangement between the Catholic bishops and the leaders of the revolution. The PPSC, one of seven parties that will participate in the November elections, expects to obtain 15 percent of the votes, according to Diaz. Its government platform includes six specific areas: political, economic, social, foreign policy, defense, and church-state relations.

PCDEN'S ZAMBRANA ON PARTY'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PA152331 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Allan Zambrana, presidential candidate of the Nicaraguan Communist Party [PCdeN] has commented on the freedom of movement that the law on elections grants to the political parties.

[Begin recording] [Zambrana] The PCdeN launched its election campaign on 10 August with a slogan-painting drive in the country's main cities and the most densely populated districts of Managua. We are using government and private radio stations and have launched a political news program called "Avance Informativo." This is a PCdeN electoral front program on Radio Mundial. It is carried Monday through Friday from 0600 to 0645. We also carry a political commentary program on Saturdays and Sundays from 0600 to 0700.

We will be using television sporadically. Television costs are high and our resources are limited. We must use our resources rationally so they will last the 3 months of the election campaign.

[Unidentified reporter] What can you tell us about the guarantees on the use of time, of the [word indistinct] among all of the parties, including the Communist Party?

[Zambrana] According to the laws of the electoral campaign and the reforms that have been made in the past few weeks, full guarantees are established so that the political parties can freely carry out their political campaign. [end recording]

'SOMOZIST' ATTACKS IN WASLALA AREA REPORTED

PA120316 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Aug 84

[Text] Eight peasants have been murdered, nine have been kidnapped, and an economic objective has been destroyed in sinister actions by a band of Somozist counterrevolutionaries who came from Honduras and who have been fiercely pursued by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] in recent hours.

The mercenaries carried out their criminal actions in the northern area of Waslala. There are reports that they are supplied by C-47 aricraft based in Honduras. A report from the Defense Ministry states that at least 12 clashes with the Somozists have taken place, resulting in a large number of casualties in the Somozist ranks.

AMBASSADOR MAZORRA MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN LEADER

FL152350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1809 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] The secretary general of the Austrian Freedom Party, Walter Grabher-Meyer, has declared in Vienna that our country is an example for Latin America and the Caribbean. Grabher-Meyer, who is also a member of the Austrian National Council, made this statement during an interview with Cuban Ambassador to Austria Gustavo Mazorra.

Walter Grabher-Meyer said that his party favors the development of relations with Cuba in all fields, and atributed to Cuba a stabilizing role in the Caribbean. The secretary general of the Austrian Freedom Party expressed a desire to visit our country next year and he gave the Cuban ambassador an invitation to participate in the congress of the organization that he leads that will be held in the city of Salzburg, Austria, next month.

CULTURE MINISTER HART RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA

FL160146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister and Politburo member Armando Hart returned to Cuba today after a 3-day official visit to Nicaragua. Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal said good bye to Hart at the airport. The two ministers had discussed Cuban-Nicaraguan cooperation in the field of culture. The Cuban delegation consisted of Fernando Ravelo, deputy chief of the Latin American Department of the Central Committee, and Lupe Veliz, chief of the International Relations Directorate of the Cuban Ministry of Culture.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART ON U.S. AT FAO MEETING

FL151636 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has said in Buenos Aires that the present U.S. Administration's policies conspire against the peoples right to sufficient food. Rodriguez Llompart made this statement at the FAO's 18th regional conference held in Buenos Aires. He said the Reagan administration's policies force developing countries to carry a good part of the enormous expenditures for wars which the U.S. Government promotes. Rodriguez Llompart said the so-called economic solutions proposed by organizations such as the IMF, which respond to imperialist interests, do nothing more than exacerbate the misery, poverty, hunger, and unemployment of the developing countries.

NICARAGUA'S WHEELOCK CITES 'U.S. AGGRESSION'

PA151945 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Jaime Wheelock, Nicaragua's minister of agricultural and cattle development and agrarian reform, has denounced U.S. aggressive actions against Nicaragua and said that these actions' sole objective is to crush the Sandinist revolution. In statements to the press in Buenos Aires, Wheelock asserted that U.S.-sponsored counterrevolutionary groups have murdered more than 2,000 Nicaraguan civilians so far this year, most of them peasants.

He described as very positive the pacification efforts of the Contadora Group in Central America and asserted that the elections slated for November in Nicaragua will be held with maximum guarantees. Wheelock is participating in the 18th FAO Regional Conference in Buenos Aires.

GRENADA'S RADIX ACCUSES U.S. OF TORTURE

PA151550 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Former Grenadian Justice Minister Kendrick Radix has said that his country has become an enormous concentration camp where all of its people are the inmates. In statements to SOBERANIA magazine, which is published in Nicaragua, Radix said that U.S. occupation authorities are trying through repression to destroy the Grenadian patriots' loyalty to the ideals of murdered Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the New Jewel Movement. Kendrick Radix said: U.S. troops have established strict control over the Grenadian people, and the U.S. solidiers patrol the cities and villages while CIA agents watch every move made by the Grenadians. He added: The U.S. jailers keep the inmates exhausted and crippled through torture under the scorching sun and tropical rain and by confining them in narrow wooden cages.

PRELA CITES FMLN RADIO ON U.S. PHOTOGRAPHS

PA151455 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Report by Luis Cabrera, PRELA correspondent in Nicaragua]

[Text] Eight U.S. colonels who comprise the U.S. staff within the Salvadoran Army direct the military actions against the Salvadoran guerrillas. This was stated in a commentary over the weekened by Radio Venceremos, official voice of the FMLN monitored here.

In view of General Paul Gorman's statement that the Salvadoran Government cannot last long without continuous U.S. support, Radio Venceremos said that the Reagan administration has become involved in directing the war against the Salvadoran people since the Army is incapable of halting the advance of the FMLN without its aid. In this regard it explained the actions of the eight U.S. colonels. The official voice of the FMLN explained that Gorman does not think the aid the United States gives to the Salvadoran Government is enough, and he has asked that the number of military advisers be increased to 125.

Referring to photographs presented to the U.S. press by Gen Gorman, which allegedly contained proof justifying the approval of urgent military aid by Congress, the insurgent station explained that the hazy photographs show four mules supposedly loaded with weapons. It is incredible, the guerrilla station added, that with all the modern ships and airplanes that the United States has on the Salvadoran coasts and flying over El Salvador, and with its modern and sophisticated infrared equipment, the only proof it can show is a photograph of four mules. The only thing left is for Paul Gorman to state that the four mules are Soviet, the rebel station commented.

However, there is one thing that Gorman stated which is true, the FMLN station stressed. He said that the Salvadoran Government cannot last long without continuous U.S. support.

This is a clear expression of the Salvadoran Army's defeat, the station said. The $2 million [as heard] in aid to the Salvadoran Government has not been to defeat the FMLN, because the government does not have popular support. The FMLN does not need planes to detect the Army's movements, because the people are the eyes and ears of the FMLN, the rebel station said, referring to the latest $200 [as heard] million in U.S. aid to El Salvador.

'OUR AMERICA' ON TAIWAN, ISRAEL IN U.S. PLANS

PA151545 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Aug 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Everyone knows that the United States believes it has the right to interfere in the domestic affairs of Latin American countries, establish guidelines for their behavior, remove and appoint governments, and tell government leaders who should be their friends and enemies. However, when things in the region have not gone the way Washington wants, U.S. Administrations have made it a tradition to correct misbehavior through political and economic pressures, blackmail, and even the use of force.

But in the past years, particularly since the triumph of the Cuban revolution, it has become increasingly difficult for the United States to subjugate Latin Americans.

Three decades ago U.S. imperialists organized and financed a mercenary force which invaded Guatemala and overthrew the progressive government of Jacobo Arbenz to install a U.S. puppet. Now the Reagan government is determined to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution, foil the triumph of Salvadoran patriots, and stop the revolutionary movement underway in Guatemala and Honduras.

Central America today is an immense flame which the United States is trying to douse with blood. But times are different, and it is not easy for U.S. imperialism to use force, after all other measures have failed, to crush the triumphant Nicaraguan revolution or stop the struggle of other Central American peoples. The present balance of forces in the world precludes the boldness of past U.S. military adventures.

The United States has been harassing the Nicaraguan people for 5 years. It has used every economic aggression and [word indistinct] a mercenary army made up of thousands of men. It has been unable to stop the advance of Salvadoran guerrillas, despite the massive military and economic aid it is giving to the Salvadoran regime. For this reason, the Reagan government is asking its extracontinental allies for a greater contribution.

According to NBC, the Israeli regime is supplying weapons to 25 percent of the mercenaries attacking Nicaragua. But this isn't enough for Washington, and it is demanding that Tel Aviv increase its military supplies to Somozist bands. Israeli arms are being used to shed the blood of patriots in Guatemala and Honduras, while approximately 100 Zionist military advisers are participating in the training of special repressive units in El Salvador.

It has been reported on various occasions that Israeli pilots are bombing Salvadoran towns. The Taiwan regime is also participating in the undeclared was that the United States is waging against the Central American peoples. Taiwan experts are helping the Guatemalan regime train its Armed Forces.

The increased military supplies for Nicagaguan counterrevolutionary groups and the participation of Israel and Taiwan in the undeclared war that Washington is waging against the Central American peoples demonstrate that the United States is increasingly involving its extracontinental allies in the overall strategy of international terrorism. The special role that Israel and Taiwan will play in the U.S. plans for hegemony in the Central American region is spelled out perfectly in this strategy.

4TH U.S.-NICARAGUA MEETING TO BE HELD IN MEXICO

FL151030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Nicaragua and the United States will meet today in the Mexican coastal town of Manzanillo for another round of talks on the possibility of normalizing relations between the two countries. Mexican Foreign Secretariat sources confirmed that his will be the fourth meeting between Nicaraguan and U.S. representatives, and that the meeting will last 2 days. Nicaragua's Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and the Reagan administration's special envoy on Central America Harry Shlaudeman will attend the meeting.

GENERAL WICKHAM VISITS HONDURAN AIR BASE

PA151615 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] General John Wickham, U.S. Army chief of staff, has paid an 8 hour-visit to Tegucigalpa, where he met with Honduran President Roberto Suazo and General Walter Lopez, commander in chief of the Armed Forces. The ranking U.S. officer visited the Palmerola Air Base, which has been operated by the U.S. Army since June 1983 and is only 80 km from Tegucigalpa.

GUATEMALA TO RECEIVE U.S. ECONOMIC AID

PA152130 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] The United States will deliver $20 million for immediate economic aid to Guatemala coinciding with the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries, according to an announcement by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran, after receiving the information from the new U.S. ambassador to that country, Alberto Martinez Piedra. The $20 million is to be added to the other $65 million in economic assistance programs, granted by Washington to Guatemala through the International Development Agency. Also, still pending is U.S. congressional approval of an additional $10 million in military assistance and another $40 million for economic assistance in 1985.

SALVADORAN REBELS SUCCESSFUL IN USULUTAN

PA151928 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Radio Farabundo Marti has reported that Salvadoran guerrillas have inflicted more than 30 casualties on the special Atonal Battalion in clashes during the past few hours in Usulutan Department. According to the radio, the regime has initiated a vast counterinsurgency operation in the area which has failed.

In addition, FMLN rebels have occupied an important stretch of the road linking the city of Usulutan and Santiago de Maria, in the department's center. The rebels have reported that the regime's Air Force has continued to bomb densely populated rural areas and added that massacres are being carried out throughout Chalatenango Department.

FMLN DESTROYS TRUCKS, INTERRUPTS TRAFFIC

PA151406 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Salvadoran military sources have admitted that guerrillas have interrupted traffic on the Coastal Highway in Usulutan Department, set fire to 3 tank trucks loaded with fuel, and stopped 30 vehicles on the Pan-American Highway -- the main highway in El Salvador. The regime's special troops continue antiguerrilla operations throughout the zone, including Chalatenango, San Miguel, and Morazan Departments. The operations include combing the area and indiscriminate bombings from the air, which result in casualties among the civilian population. The rebel station Radio Farabundo Marti has reported that 91 Salvadoran rural communities have been strafed by the Air Force since President Jose Napoleon Duarte was sworn in on 1 June. The station added that hundreds of defenseless citizens have died during these attacks.

CHILE'S PINOCHET WELCOMES U.S. REAR ADMIRAL

PA151554 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] General Augusto Pinochet, the Chilean head of state, has welcomed U.S. Rear Admiral Clinton Taylor to Santiago. Taylor is commander of the U.S. fleet taking part in the UNITAS 25 military maneuvers off Chilean waters. A U.S. destroyer, several frigates, a transportation and landing unit, and a nuclear submarine are taking part in the maneuvers. In addition, five Chilean vessels, including a destroyer, several frigates, and a submarine, are also involved.

CHILEAN POLICE DETAIN 100 PROTESTERS, WOUND 20

PA151932 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Chilean police detained more than 100 people last night in the San Miguel neighborhood, in Santiago's southern sector, as demonstrators protested against the repressive policy of Augusto Pinochet's regime. It has also been reported that another 20 people were wounded during the confrontation with the police and that demonstrations extended to the Macul neighborhood, in Santiago's eastern sector. Demonstrators were demanding food, justice, and freedom, as well as the elimination of the National Information Center. Meanwhile, Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has denied any disagreement with Pinochet regarding national congress elections, saying that these elections will be held after 1989 and not before, just as he asserted in Quito a few days ago.

URUGUAYAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT UNIVERSITY

PA151948 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Some 8,000 Uruguayan students rallied last night in front of Montevideo University to demand an end to military intervention in that educational center. The demonstration also commemorated the 16th anniversary of the murder of young (Liber Arce) by the members of the Armed Forces and demanded the release of Uruguayan political prisoners.

EFE REPORTS INCREASED DEFENSE SYSTEM READINESS

PA160445 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0250 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Havana, 15 Aug (EFE) -- Dozens of trenches and shelters are being built throughout Cuba as part of a defense and resistance plan started during recent months. The U.S. elections are normally preceded by a general mobilization in the country, but this year it has acquired greater proportions in view of Ronald Reagan's possible reelection.

Nearly 20,000 men are working with 3,500 machines to build the shelters, using almost one-fourth of the country's premixed concrete production. The newspaper TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA today said: "It is necessary to prepare our population to face any attack." According to the same newspaper, the underground shelters being built will allow the people to protect themselves from the weapons' expansive waves, even from napalm attacks. Also, they are adequately camouflaged to make their locations quite difficult to determine.

In addition to this infrastructure of shelters, all Cuban territory has been divided into "defense zones," which are smaller than the municipalities, from which a "war of attrition," similar to that waged in Vietnam, would be waged.

According to local media reports, Cuban officials fear that Ronald Reagan's second presidential term will increase the danger of a generalized conflict in Central America and, consequently, an aggression against Cuba. Following this scheme of things, the possible occupation of a part of the Cuban territory has not been rejected.

In the meantime, exercises and training activities are being continuously carried out throughout the island. "Defense Day" will be held next Sunday, 19 August, in Havana. Militia members and civilian groups will participate in different exercises, mainly target practice, beginning in the early morning hours because "every Cuban must learn how to shoot and shoot well," the newspaper adds.

In addition to the Armed Forces and its reserves, Cuba has 1.2 million "armed and organized" militia members. In fact, very few people in the country have not received military training at some point in their lives. The territorial militia troops were created early in 1980, a reaction of Fidel Castro's government to Ronald Reagan's election as president of the United States.

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

### DELEGATION TO ATTEND GRENADA PUBLIC SERVICE TALKS

FL152254 Bridgetown CANA in English 2110 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Aug 15, CANA -- A three-man delegation will represent the Antigua Public Service Association at the 14th annual conference of the Caribbean Public Service Association opening in Grenada on August 19.

First Vice President Lesroy Warner, Second Vice President Raphael Benjamin, and James Quinland, an observer, will join more than 250 civil servants from Anguilla, Barbados, Bermuda, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Lucia, St Vincent, St Kitts, and Trinidad at the week-long conference under the theme "the public service as an instrument for regional unity."

Among the agenda items is a report from the Barbados-based Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL) on last October's political crisis in Grenada in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and half of his cabinet were killed.

## JAMAICA

### AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH CANADA ON POWER PLANT

FL151951 Bridgetown CANA in English 1629 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Aug 14, CANA -- A 2.2 million (Can) dollar agreement under which Ottawa is financing a mini-hydro-power plant in eastern Jamaica was signed here Monday by Canadian and Jamaican officials.

The 28-megawatt plant on the Morant River that flows out of the Jamaican Blue Mountains should come on stream in 18 months.

It is one of a number of mini-hydro-electric stations that Jamaica is planning to build to cut down its dependence on imported oil and for which the government ahs already had international financing commitments.

Monday's agreement was initialled by Prime Minister Edward Seaga, Mining and Energy Minister Hugh Hart and Canadian High Commissioner David Reece.

In 1981 Canada provided a quarter million Canadian dollars to do pre-feasibility studies on building mini-hydro-power plants on four rivers here, and Ottawa agreed to provide financing for the one on Morant which would also help to provide reliable electricity supplies to a nearby dairy complex. Canada also provided 50,000 dollars for a pre-investment study.

The Canadians are also providing another 1.4 million dollars for the project and Jamaica will pick up local costs from the sale here of Canadian products provided under agreements with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

## ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

### BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR -- The Dutch ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, Mr E.G. Maduro, will also be ambassador to St Christopher and Nevis. He will continue to be based in Port-of-Spain, the capital of Trinidad. [Text] [Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Aug 84 FL]

## ST LUCIA

### NEW AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO OAS

FL152248 Bridgetown CANA in English 1752 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, Aug 15, CANA -- The new ambassador of St Lucia to the Organisation of American States (OAS), Joseph Edsel Edmunds, today presented his credentials to the chairman of the OAS Permanent Council, Costa Rican Ambassador Claudio Volio Guardia.

Volio welcomed Ambassador Edmunds to the OAS and noted that the St Lucian diplomat's expertise in agriculture is of "great importance to Latin America and the Caribbean." Both Volio and Edmunds hold university degrees in agriculture.

Barbados-born Edmunds is an agriculturalist who received his doctorate from Cornell University in New York. He has devoted much of his professional life to the study of the banana crop in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Edmunds is a founding member of the Organization of Tropical American Nematologists and is currently president of the Organization and Cooperation in Banana Research for the American Tropics. He has been a senator in St Lucia since 1979.

Edmunds is married, with two sons, and is fluent in Spanish. He has published numerous works in the field of agricultural sciences.

## BOLIVIA

### SILES REPORTS ON RESULTS OF QUITO VISIT

PY152008 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo yesterday reported to his cabinet on the results of his visit to Ecuador, Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena has told the press. The cabinet meeting ended after 2100. The cabinet also discussed other questions related to the administration of the government. An analysis of Bolivian foreign policy was based on information provided by President Siles Zuazo and Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra on the meetings they held in Quito while attending the inauguration of Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero. The meetings held in Quito by the presidents of Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina, and representatives of other governments such as that of Panama concluded with a declaration of support for the repression of drug trafficking, and for Bolivia's economic recovery programs. The presidents who attended the 10 August ceremony also decided to support efforts for the renegotiation of Bolivia's foreign debt and to offer economic and technical assistance for programs that will be outlined by this September. Foreign Minister Fernandez Saavedra said that the Latin American assistance that was promised in Quito can begin to arrive in the coming month. President Siles Zuzao received from his colleagues from five Latin American nations a ratification of support for efforts to overcome Bolivia's landlocked situation through negotiations that have been suggested by the last four OAS general assemblies.

## SURINAME

### ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ON LIFTING OF CURFEW

PM151421 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 6 Aug 84 p 1

[ANP report: "Surinamese Regime Decides To End Curfew"]

[Text] Paramaribo/The Hague -- The curfew in Suriname was lifted at the beginning of last weekend. A human rights commission is also to be set up. This was announced by Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant Iwan Graanoogst at a press conference in Paramaribo. He stressed that the state of emergency, which has been in force since August 1980, will continue. The curfew has been in force since 11 March 1982 when an alleged coup attempt by former officer Rambocus failed. In the meantime, the curfew has been relaxed once and up to this weekend was in force from Sundays to Thursdays from 0000 hours to 0400 hours. According to Chief of Staff Graanoogst the lifting of the curfew does not mean that the threat to the Surinamese revolution from abroad has ceased to exist. But he has said it is clear that in Suriname there is less and less support for violent plans from abroad. The official communique stated that the lifting of the curfew is justified because of the "broad base for the revolution." This is supposed to be clear, for example, from the composition of the government in which the Army, the trade union movement, and industry participate. The Army is also confident that the increase in freedom will also have the effect of increasing production, Graanoogst said. He also said that the state of emergency which will remain in force will only be lifted when "rules" are made which are approved by the people and which apply to everyone in the country. As far as the human rights commission is concerned, the chief of staff announced that this will be given the power to investigate at anytime the situation of persons under arrest and in addition make announcements about them both at home and abroad. He also denied that human rights are being violated in Suriname. According to Graanoogst, the commission is only being set up now because other questions have had greater priority. As yet it is not known who will sit on the human rights commission.